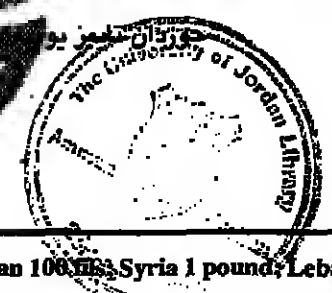


Jordan Times

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جريدة سياسية يومية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



Lebanese president to meet Reagan

WASHINGTON (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel will meet President Reagan at the White House on Oct. 19 during a visit to the United States, a White House spokesman said Saturday. He said the two leaders would be discussing matters of mutual interest but declined to elaborate. With 1,200 U.S. Marines in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan has said he is anxious that the authority of the new government in Beirut and throughout Lebanon be established as soon as possible. President Reagan told a news conference last Tuesday that the Marines would stay in Lebanon until all foreign forces withdrew from Lebanese territory. The United States is seeking to negotiate the removal from Lebanon of the Israeli army, which recently left west Beirut, and of the Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Egypt bars Israel from Cairo fair

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has banned Israel from this month's Cairo International Fair in protest at its invasion of Lebanon, a senior government official told reporters Saturday. Egypt, the only Arab state maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel, had let it take part in international fairs since their 1979 treaty. But Egyptian-Israeli relations have been cool since Israel invaded Lebanon last June 6. Egypt recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv last month in protest at the massacre of Palestinians in west Beirut refugee camps.

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3 Spanish colonels detained in Madrid

MADRID (R) — Three Spanish colonels suspected of plotting against state security were detained Saturday, the Defence Ministry said. A ministry statement said they were detained by military and security forces who seized documents showing they were apparently involved in activities against state security. The ministry named the three as colonels Luis Munoz Gutierrez and Jesus Crespo Cuspinera and Lt-Col. Jose Crespo Cuspinera. It gave no further details. The arrests took place in the run-up to the Oct. 28 general election in which the Socialist Party is expected to oust the ruling centrists. Some members of the armed forces tried to put an end to Spain's seven-year old democracy last year. The coup failed and its two leaders were later sentenced.

Schmidt vows to fight Kohl coalition

HAMBURG (R) — Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, voted out of office by parliament Friday, called on his Social Democratic (SPD) supporters Saturday to stand firm and fight the new centre-right coalition. Mr. Schmidt, addressing a torch-lit rally outside his house which police estimated at 5,000-strong, criticised incoming Chancellor Helmut Kohl's refusal to call immediate elections and said the manner of his own removal by parliament lacked moral justification. He said the world faced a political and economic crisis, and he attacked the attitude of the right-wing Christian Democrats (CDU) to the Soviet bloc, saying their grudging acceptance of existing agreements was not enough. "We need new disarmament treaties," he said to loud applause. "We are afraid of the arms spiral, and of where it will lead us." Showing to make himself heard above chants of "Helmut, Helmut," he criticised the liberal Free Democrats (FDP) for swinging their support behind the CDU.

Jalloud in Aden

BAHRAIN (R) — Libya's number two leader Abdul Salam Jalloud arrived in Aden Saturday on a visit to South Yemen. He was accompanied by Foreign Liaison Secretary Abdul Ati Obeidi. The two countries plus Algeria, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are members of the Arab League and Confrontation Front against Israel. The agency said that Maj. Jalloud in his arrival statement stressed the importance of a treaty of alliance which Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia signed last year.

Pope moves to heal rift with Malta

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Pope has sent Malta's Archbishop Joseph Mercieca a message calling for reconciliation with the state. Vatican sources said Saturday. The message said "the unity of brothers and sisters in liberty, justice and charity" should overcome any divisions threatening national unity. Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff criticised the archbishop recently for saying worse things about an opposition Nationalist Party call to stay away from work last June 29 should be dealt with by the law. Mr. Mintoff said the archbishop was hypocritical for making the statement when he had not previously criticised what Mr. Mintoff called an attempt at destabilisation.

Renowned pianist in serious condition

TORONTO (R) — Glenn Gould, who abandoned a brilliant career as a concert pianist in 1964 and became a virtual recluse, has suffered a severe stroke and is in serious condition, according to his family. Mr. Gould, who was 50 last Saturday, suffered the stroke at his Toronto home on Monday but he was not disclosed until Friday night. Mr. Gould performed around the world until 1964 and was noted particularly for his interpretations of J.S. Bach and the romantic composers of the 19th century.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receives Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor who returned to Amman Saturday after a private visit to Italy. Her Highness Princess Alia (extreme left) looks on (Petra photo)

Hussein, Noor return from Italy

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Saturday afternoon after a six-day private visit to Italy. They were met at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar, Court Minister Amer Khamash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, cabinet members, senior officials and Italian Ambassador to Jordan Marquis Fabrizio Rossi Longhi.

Returning with the King and Queen was Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Mujahedeen say authorities are behind deadly explosion

60 killed in Tehran bomb blast

LONDON (R) — At least 60 people were killed and 700 injured in a bomb blast in the Iranian capital Friday, Tehran Radio reported Saturday.

The bomb went off in a truck parked outside a five-storey hotel in a busy part of central Tehran as streets and cafes were crowded with people out for the Muslim weekend.

The hotel and three passing buses were destroyed by the blast which the radio blamed on "U.S. mercenaries".

Tehran Radio, monitored in London, said 300 injured were being sent home after first aid treatment.

In a broadcast, Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, condemned

GCC to meet October 10

KUWAIT (R) — Defence ministers of Saudi Arabia and five other Gulf states grouped in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet in the Saudi capital of Riyadh on Oct. 10, Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah said Saturday.

He told reporters the council should promote military coordination among the member states because they had many things in common.

The council's other members are Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman. The six states, all oil producers, spend a good portion of their income on defence.

U.K. minister off to Falklands

LONDON (R) — A British government minister set off for the Falkland Islands Saturday on a visit to demonstrate Britain's continuing commitment to the colony after a conflict with Argentina over sovereignty.

Foreign Office Minister of State Cranley Onslow will be the first British minister to visit the South Atlantic islands since they were retaken by a big British task force last June.

The Foreign Office described it as a fact-finding mission, but one senior official added: "It's also meant to reassure the 1,800 islanders that the British government is still very much interested in their welfare."

Mr. Onslow, who has responsibility within the Foreign Office for all of South America, will spend a week in the Falklands.

He left on an air force VC-10 for the mid-Atlantic island of Ascension, where he will switch to a Hercules for a bone-shaking 14-hour second leg to the Falklands capital, Port Stanley.

Argentina fails to meet British demands, page 8

'U.S.-made cluster bomb killed Marine in Beirut'

BEIRUT (A.P.) — The weapon that exploded and killed one Marine and injured three others at Beirut's airport Thursday was made in the United States, a Defence Department spokesman said Saturday.

Army Lt.-Col. Lee Delorme said the explosion involved one part of an M-43 155-millimetre shell of U.S. origin.

He said that type shell was sold to Israel but he did not know if the particular shell involved in the explosion had been fired from an Israeli weapon.

"It is the type of shell that President Reagan banned the sale of last July," he said.

President Reagan stopped the sale of so-called cluster bombs and cluster shells to Israel after there were reports that Israeli armed forces were using the anti-personnel munitions in civilian areas.

Col. Delorme explained that the 155-millimetre cluster shell contains 38 sub-munitions that explode individually. It was one of those submunitions that exploded Thursday at the southern end of Beirut International Airport, killing the Marine and wounding the three others, he said.

Referring to the congress, the article said: "There is no doubt that there are some promising changes compared with the political line and practice of the past nearly 25 years, which could pave the way for an approach to the socialist countries."

"But we cannot forget there is much ambiguity and uncertainty in the Chinese standpoint on major questions."

The daily said peaceful co-existence with Japan and the United States was essential for China, but added the warning that all socialist countries faced the same enemies of capitalism and imperialism.

Friday, writing on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the daily said the Soviet bloc was prepared to resume normal relations on the basis of mutuality.

Chinese film in Moscow, page 8

Baghdad reports latest Iranian offensives foiled

Iraqis counter attack

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said its forces counter-attacked Saturday after beating off a second offensive by Iranian troops just inside Iraqi territory east of Baghdad.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the Iraqi forces struck back after Friday night's Iranian assault, their second in 24 hours, had been stopped Saturday morning.

As the battle raged, Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi left Baghdad Saturday for New York and a United Nations Security Council debate requested by Iraq Friday on Iran's new offensive, INA reported.

The Security Council agreed to begin debate on Monday and the agency quoted Dr. Hammadi as saying he would explain "the serious dimensions of the aggression."

The latest Iranian offensive in the two-year-old Gulf war has been made in a border area in the central sector of the battlefield near the Iraqi town of Mandali, 110 kilometres from Baghdad.

Iran claimed Friday it had gained control of a road running inside Iraqi territory from Madali north to Nafkhanah.

INA quoted an Iraqi military spokesman as saying the Iranians had taken "up to a depth of one or two kilometres in certain border areas in the Mandali sector."

It said later that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein visited his troops in the area and encouraged them "to keep up the momentum of the counter-attack they have launched."

The military spokesman said Iraqi forces had defeated Friday night's Iranian attack, which he said had been launched along the whole sector of the front line occupied by Iraq's Second Corps.

Iraq also said that an Iranian assault the night before had been crushed.

INA said President Hussein visited several combat areas and also toured the streets of Mandali, demonstrating it was still in Iraqi hands.

Appeal to Arab League

In Baghdad, a senior Iraqi official summoned Arab ambassadors and asked them to grant Iraq military, economic and financial aid and to cut political, economic and financial relations with Iran, INA said.

Abdul Malek Al Yassin, under-secretary for foreign affairs, urged the Arab states to implement a resolution adopted by last month's Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, in accordance with the Arab Joint Defence Treaty.

The Fez summit reaffirmed a pledge to defend all Arab territories while the Arab Joint Defence Treaty commits Arab countries to extend aid, including troops, to any Arab state facing foreign attack.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry sent messages Saturday to the Arab League, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference accusing Iran of aggression.

It said Iran had persisted in rejecting Iraq's initiatives to end the conflict by peaceful means.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kilihi has sent Arab heads of state urgent messages on Iran's offensive into Iraq, the Tunisian news agency said.

Al Thawra, newspaper of the ruling Baath Party in Iraq, said Iraqi forces were determined to deal a crushing blow to the Iranians.

"Iraqi forces will not be content this time with repulsing and smashing the (Iranian) leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini aggression," the paper said.

"We are determined to deal the decisive blow to the aggressors which will check them, shatter their arrogance and destroy their illusions and sick conceptions that they can harm the great Iraq and desecrate its sacred soil."

Deployment of the multi-national peacekeeping force in the war-shattered capital.

Lebanese state radio said the unidentified pedestrian died when the land mine exploded on the Beshara Al Khoury Boulevard in the mid-town area.

It said police issued a statement warning people to stay away from rubble-ridden areas of town that had not yet been cleared by munition experts.

The radio also said police deactivated a booby-trapped car before it could explode in mostly Muslim west Beirut. It said the car was rigged with explosives and tied to another vehicle with a rope. The broadcast quoted experts as saying that any movement by the bomb-laden car would have activated the detonator at the end of the rope.

NATO to tackle strain in unity

VAL DAVID, Quebec (R) — Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) took a weekend in the country Saturday to air their differences and confront problems facing the Western alliance.

The informal get-together is being held in a time of strain within NATO over East-West relations and economic issues.

No problems were likely to be solved at the meeting, diplomatic sources said, but it was hoped the idea of an informal, no-agenda discussion would help create better understanding in the 16-member alliance.

The meeting is being held in a closely guarded luxury hotel amid the autumn splendour of the Laurentian mountains. The ministers were arriving Saturday afternoon and are due to leave Sunday.

During their talks, they will be accompanied only by interpreters so as to preserve the air of informality and frankness.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told reporters: "It is not a decision-making meeting. We expect to share our ideas and pool our imagination."

The meeting was the idea of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who, however, will not be attending because of this week's political activity in Bonn, where Helmut Kohl replaced Helmut Schmidt as chancellor.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be flying from New York where for the last six days he has been having individual meetings with foreign ministers there for the U.N. General Assembly, including many of the NATO ministers.

He reaffirmed his pledge to call elections next March and promised action to boost the economy. The coalition's agreed programme of welfare cuts and business incentives is expected to top the agenda when his new cabinet meets on Monday.

Finance Minister-designate Gerhard Stoltenberg said in a radio interview Saturday he expected swift economic results.

"If we act quickly and correctly, we can expect the first positive effects for growth and unemployment in the course of 1983 and this development could continue through 1984," he said.

But the stock exchange and currency markets have reacted cautiously to Mr. Kohl's election, reflecting scepticism that his policies could have any impact on the economy by March.

Mr. Schmidt, in his closing speech, said he doubted Mr. Kohl would call elections in March for fear of defeat. He added that the new coalition's programme amounted to a redistribution of wealth from the poor to the rich.

Severe strains

One of Mr. Kohl's most pressing tasks is to make his three-party coalition look united in the eyes of the electorate.

There are already severe strains within the liberal Free Democrats

Amin Gemayel thanks King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a reply cable from new Lebanese President Amin Gemayel expressing thanks for the King's cable of congratulations late last month on the occasion of Mr. Gemayel's election as president.

"I would like to stress my keenness on further bolstering brotherly relations between Lebanon and Jordan and my concern for working hard, in cooperation with the rest of the Arab World, in restoring Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial integrity," Mr. Gemayel's cable said.

Begin rejects responsibility for massacre

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a letter made public Friday claimed charges that Israel was responsible for killing Palestinians in Lebanon were "almost unbelievable, fantastic and...totally despicable."

Mr. Begin told Senator Alan Cranston, a leading supporter of Israel in the U.S. Congress, the criticism was "misdirected." He promised that nothing would be hidden in Israel's inquiry into how the massacre of women, children and old men in Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut occurred.

The prime minister was responding to a letter written by Mr. Cranston on Sept. 22 which rebuked Mr. Begin for initially refusing an inquiry into the massacre.

Mr. Cranston, the assistant Senate Democratic leader, told Mr. Begin: "You assumed responsibility for preserving order and protecting human life in Beirut—and in this you failed."

But Mr. Begin said "it never occurred to anyone" that rightist Lebanese militia units which Israeli troops permitted to enter the camps would conduct a massacre of civilians.

Mr. Begin said his delay in agreeing to an investigation into the massacre was caused by "several factors which could not possibly be known even to our best friends living thousands of miles away from the scene of the tragedy."

How Beirut was looted, page 8

Syria offers to withdraw from Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria told the United States Saturday it would withdraw its army from Lebanon if the Lebanese government asked it to and Israeli troops pulled out, informed sources said.

The sources said Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouk Al Shara'i and Deputy Foreign Minister Nasser Oaddour put Syria's position to U.S. special envoy Philip Habib at a two-hour meeting.

Mr. Habib came to Damascus Friday on the latest stage of his mission to negotiate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The U.S. envoy and his team of diplomats have arranged removal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Beirut. But the Israeli army, which invaded Lebanon last June, still controls the whole of South Lebanon.

Syrian troops, in Lebanon since intervening in the 1975-76 civil war, hold much of the north and east, with Palestinian forces based behind their lines.

The Lebanese government has proposed to the Arab League that Syrian troops withdraw from Lebanon but has made no direct public request to Damascus.

The Arab League gave the Syrian troops a peace-keeping mandate in 1976. Although this has lapsed, an Arab summit in Morocco last month did not terminate it officially.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam was reported two days ago to have explained Syria's two conditions for withdrawal to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York.

Mr. Khaddam is still in New York for the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Habib was expected to see President Hafez Al Assad later. Syrian Foreign Ministry officials told Mr. Habib that Syria had no say in withdrawing Palestinian forces from north and east Lebanon since only the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could decide on this, the sources said.

There are also serious tensions between those members of the FDP who support the new coalition and the CDU's right-wing sister party, the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU).

The key to the alliance's durability could be in the hands of controversial CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss.

Mr. Strauss, the Bavarian premier, will not be in the new cabinet. But his outspoken criticism of the FDP and the hard-line views of CSU Interior Minister-designate Friedrich Zimmermann could test the alliance in its early months.

Political commentators say Mr. Strauss would like to serve as foreign minister—a post which liberal leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher will hold in the new government.

FEATURES

Transplant wonders give more hope

By John Newell

A British scientist has succeeded in transplanting brain tissue from one rat to another. He has shown that the transplanted tissue makes connections within the brain, becomes supplied with blood vessels and is not rejected. This marks a major step towards the ultimate target of using transplanted nervous tissue to repair damage to the brain and spinal cord.

The Scientist is responsible for Dr. Geoffrey Raisman of the U.K. National Institute for Medical Research, at Mill Hill in the north-west outskirts of London. Doctors elsewhere are preparing to treat brain disease by transplanting brain tissue to supply the missing brain chemicals whose absence causes the disease. But the long-term target of Dr. Raisman's work is more ambitious. It is to use transplanted nervous tissue not merely to supply missing brain chemicals, but to form new connections and to become a fully functional part of the brain or nervous system, replacing parts destroyed by injury or illness.

The encouraging features of Dr. Raisman's work to date are that the transplants are not rejected, that they form connections with neighbouring brain tissue and that blood vessels grow to them. But Raisman warns that much more work remains before he will know if the technique will ever be possible in humans. One problem is that rats only live for a year or two, so they cannot be used to study long-term side-effects, including long-term rejections. Experiments on higher animals will be needed for this. Nor does he yet know if the connections made between brain and transplant are functional, or if they will ever function in a useful way. Until these questions are answered, the future of nervous tissue transplants in humans remains in doubt.

But with those provisos, this work has gone far enough for it to be reasonable to speculate on how such transplants might be used in humans. The first use, Raisman believes, would be in young people who through accidents have become totally paralysed below the neck. Because of the nature of their injury, they are highly motivated to endure repeated surgery and the high failure rate of a new technique, in the hope that it might restore some control and sensation to their paralysed bodies. If the results of further research on higher animals, plus later tests on humans, are encouraging, then nervous tissue transplants may be used to try to build bridges of functional tissue across the break where the spinal cord has been severed.

Problems of rejection

Raisman hopes that for some

purposes, it may be possible to avoid the problem of rejection by using nervous tissue taken from the patient's own body to provide the graft. At least one part of the nervous system — the sympathetic system which stimulates the body to provide adrenaline and similar hormones — has a surplus of nervous tissue, some of which could be removed with no harm to the person involved.

Nervous tissue, Raisman believes, taken from these ganglia could be grown in tissue culture to increase its volume, and then be used to provide implants to try to repair damage in the same person's spinal cord or brain.

The progress so far is encouraging. But in such an emotive field the last word must be one of caution: the technique may not work. Even if it does, it will certainly be some years before it can be responsibly attempted in humans.

Cyclosporin A, a drug that has greatly improved the success rate of kidney and other organ transplant operations, could soon be used to help many more blind and partially blind people to regain their sight by receiving corneal grafts.

Many people are under the mistaken impression that grafted corneas are seldom, if ever, rejected. In fact, in the United Kingdom about 1000 of the 5000 corneas transplanted annually are rejected. In some parts of the world the proportion is much higher. So preventing the rejection of corneal grafts with the use of Cyclosporin A could help very many more people regain their sight.

The cornea is the clear window through which light enters the eye. It becomes cloudy and opaque in a number of conditions, and often the only effective treatment is to replace it with a clear cornea from a dead donor. The cornea normally never comes into contact with the blood system because it is supplied with food and oxygen not by blood but by the clear fluid — the aqueous humour — the cells responsible for recognising foreign tissue and rejecting it. So if an opaque cornea is otherwise normal, then another cornea transplanted to replace it will not be rejected.

But often the cornea is not in a normal state. If it has been damaged — say by injury or by the disease trachoma — then blood vessels will grow into the cornea as part of the healing process. These blood vessels carry white cells to the cornea so that, if it is replaced by a foreign cornea, the replacement will be recognised as foreign and rejected. And this is the reason that one of five of the corneas transplanted in the U.K. are rejected. In parts of the world including much of Africa and the

Middle East where trachoma is endemic, the proportion is much higher.

Corneal rejection

The use of Cyclosporin A to prevent corneal rejection is being pioneered by a young eye surgeon Mr. Paul Hunter of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London. So far he has only used the drug in experimental corneal grafts carried out on rabbits, but he hopes to start using it in humans within a few months. Cyclosporin A is applied in the form of eye drops or ointment. Already it has been shown to provide a much higher success rate for experimental grafts used to replace vascularised corneas — corneas with blood vessels growing into them — than was previously possible.

At present the only way to prevent the rejection of corneal grafts used to replace vascularised corneas is to use steroid drugs applied in the form of ointment. But steroids often have severe harmful side effects: they can cause the eye diseases glaucoma and cataract, and they sometimes encourage herpes virus infections. These dangers can sometimes be avoided by giving very carefully controlled doses of steroids and carefully monitoring the progress of the patients after surgery. This requirement has limited the use of corneal grafts used to treat trachoma, where vascularisation of corneas is common but the medical staff needed to monitor patients given steroids after surgery are often scarce or not available.

The key to the successful use of Cyclosporin A to prevent the rejection of corneal grafts is that it is applied topically, as drops or ointment, not injected. When it is injected Cyclosporin A has occasional harmful side effects, and these have limited its use to life-threatening illnesses requiring organ transplants. But used as an ointment or as eye drops, Cyclosporin A has no such side effects. Paul Hunter thinks that, in a few months, once human safety trials have been completed, it should be possible to use Cyclosporin A on a large scale to prevent corneal rejection in areas where trachoma is endemic. This will, of course, depend upon the drug becoming widely available. But techniques are being developed to mass-produce Cyclosporin A because of its proven value in organ transplants. The absence of side effects from Cyclosporin A used topically means that there would be no need for medical care after surgery. This makes its use potentially very attractive for areas where medical staff are scarce but surgical staff for corneal transplants may be available.

— London Radio Service

Record rental is challenged in Japan

By Seigo Sakamoto
Reuter

TOKYO — Japan's booming business in renting records for taping is being challenged in the courts and in parliament for eroding the music industry's income.

An entrepreneurial student, who found a way to make money by renting records to people who could then tape-record them at home, is facing lawsuits and could go to jail for three years if a bill to ban his business is approved by parliament.

The mushrooming record rental industry in Japan, with some 1,500 outlets scattered around the country, has increased its annual sales to an estimated (\$60 million).

But major record firms, retailers and musicians, who say they are losing profits and royalties, are out to stop it. They argue that the rental shops, which now wealthy 26-year-old Kiyokazu Oura introduced in June 1980 in a Tokyo suburb, are a serious threat.

The attraction for customers is that after paying a fee for membership of about (40 cents), they can borrow a record for (one dollar) a day, or about one-tenth of the price of buying a record outright.

Mr. Oura's Reikodo chain of 120 shops, along with three other chains, are now defendants in a case based on Japan's copyright law, which allows tape-recording for private use only.

The plaintiffs, which include Toshiba-EMI, CBS-Sony and the Victor Company of Japan, argue that rental operators are infringing their rights by leasing records without permission in the full knowledge that they will be recorded by customers.

Mr. Oura, who is president of the recently-formed Japan Record Rental Association, while not directly denying the claim contends that it is unreasonable to blame only rental shops. Manufacturers of tape-recorders and blank tapes are just as responsible, he says.

The assumption that rented records are borrowed only to be put on to tape at home is based largely on the fact that 90 per cent of Japanese homes own at least one tape recorder.

Jusaburo Kamei, Director-General of the Japan Phonograph Record Association, estimated that composers, songwriters, musicians and record producers have lost about (\$320 million) in royalties as a result of some 50 million records being rented without their permission.

Mr. Oura is also battling an injunction sought by the 7,000-strong Japan Music Copyholders Association which is demanding that his Reikodo chain suspend its rental business.

Decline of music

Copyholders President Yasushi Akutagawa said that if the rental business goes unchecked musicians will not only lose their livelihood but music itself in Japan will decline.

Mr. Kamei said record retailers are also having a tough time, with some 420 shops closing in the past year because of a 30 per cent drop in sales.

He said, however, that the legal approach is unlikely to help much as the case will probably last three or four years before the court reaches its first ruling.

But the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has introduced a bill into parliament that could destroy the rental business. If passed, it would ban renting of records for one year after release without permission from the holder of the copyright.

Those who break the law, which does not cover records produced abroad, would be liable to a maximum jail term of three years or a maximum fine of (\$1,200).

Mr. Oura not surprisingly opposes the bill, saying it would make it virtually impossible for record rental firms to survive.

His association would be prepared, he said, to have over some of its profits to composers and songwriters but this has met a muted response from those affected.



Japanese electronics displayed at the Dusseldorf trade fair

Gene swapping in mice: Could it be for men?

By Susan Goodman

Techniques for transferring genetic information from one organism to another have been studied for more than 10 years. But until very recently most interest has concentrated on introducing genetic material into bacteria. A gene is a unit of DNA and contains the code for producing a particular protein; if it is incorporated into bacterial DNA, then the bacteria's own rapid rate of reproduction can be used as a manufacturing process — and already some drugs and vaccines are produced in this way.

Transferring genes among mammal cells was first achieved a couple of years ago — but that was done with cultured cells, in a glass

dish. But now the Oxford scientists Franklin Constantini and Elizabeth Lacy, have succeeded in producing live mice with a rabbit gene incorporated in the mouse's own genetic code. Fertilized mouse eggs were removed from mice and injected with a specific rabbit gene — the beta-globin gene, responsible in rabbits for the production of liver cells of a protein in the blood called beta-globin. The eggs were then implanted back in the mice for normal development. After birth, cells from the new, young mice were analysed — and there it was, the injected rabbit beta-globin gene. The young mice matured, mated and produced a new generation of mice. And there it was again, the rabbit gene: it had been passed on

just as if it were an integral part of the mouse's inherited genetic package. And that generation of mice grew and bred, and in the cells of their young too were copies of the rabbit gene introduced two generations earlier.

The rabbit beta-globin gene certainly isn't doing the mice any harm, but it is doing anything at all? And that is what the Oxford team is about. The question they want to answer is what makes a gene operate and produce its protein in one cell and not in another. What switches the genes on and off? An answer to this question is fundamental, for example, to the understanding of cancer, because in cancer the switching mechanism in a cell goes out of control. It is known that it is not enough

just to transfer a single gene out of the DNA strand: the DNA strand has to be transferred as well, as they have control over the switching mechanism, which determines whether the gene is expressed or not. The Oxford team have transferred a large fragment of DNA around the rabbit beta-globin gene, in the hope that they have provided enough genetic information for the rabbit gene to be switched on in mouse liver cells. And they are still carrying out detailed analysis to discover whether the beta-globin gene is operating in mouse cells.

These experiments in gene transfer are not just extraordinary: they have considerable implications for future methods of

treatment of diseases caused by genetic defects — diseases like the blood disorders haemophilia, the sickle-cell anaemia. They are all possible candidates for gene replacement therapy — in which healthy, active genes will be transferred into cells from patients with defective genes. And there are many, more common diseases, from heart attacks to cancer, which are now being recognised as genetically linked — they tend to run in families. So perhaps gene replacement therapy will also have a role to play here. Certainly the Oxford scientists hope that their work will soon lead to a more complete and useful understanding of cancer.

— London Radio Service

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
16:50 Cartoons
17:15 Children's Programme
17:40 Animals World
18:50 Local Programme
19:15 Arabic Series
19:25 Religious Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Focus
21:10 Nanny
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Shillabery Tales

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Old Favorites
17:00 Listener's Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 News with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
22:05 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:05 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 A World of Wind

BRASS 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05

British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox

07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter

from America 08:00 Newsday 08:30

Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News

09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From

Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah

and Company 10:00 World News 10:05

Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours

11:00 World News 11:05 British Press

Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45

Sports Review 12:15 Four Hands in

Harmony 12:30 Religious Services 13:00

World News 13:05 News about Britain

13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of

the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 13:50

World News 13:55 Commentary 15:15

Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45

The Tony Martin Show 16:30

Stereo and Son 17:00 Radio Newsworld

17:15 From the Promenade Concerts

18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary

18:15 From Our Own Correspondent

18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter

from America 19:00 World News 19:05

News about Britain 19:10 Reflections

19:45 Sportsweek 20:00 World News 20:05

News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld

20:30 World News and Music 21:15 The

Brazilian Cut 21:30 What Makes a

Country Rich 22:00 World News 22:05

Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30

Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 The Poem Is

It 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00

World News 00:05 Science in Action

00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sportsweek 01:00

World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15

Letter from America 01:30 Divisions

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News

and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons

17:30 Issues in the News 18:00

Special English News 18:10 Words and

their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature:

People in America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and New Products (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America" 20:30 Music USA (Standards) 21:00 News and Topical Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues in the News 22:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Products USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* History of French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.

FILM

* Serie Noire, a thriller, (in colour, subtitled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

British Council 36147-4

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Hays Arts Centre 665195

Hassan Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Follere Museum: Jewellery and costumes

over 100 years old. Also models from

Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th

centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman.

Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an

excellent collection of the antiquities of

Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening

hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and

official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.).

Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a

collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture

by contemporary Islamic artists from most of

the Muslim countries. A collection of military

memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of

1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed

Sundays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every

first and third Wednesday at the Inter-

continental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Leas Philadelphia Club. Meetings

every second and fourth Wednesday at

the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings

every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday

at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)

Jabel Luwdeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabel Hussein, 60157.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox)

Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)

Jabel Amman, 43453.

Antiochian Catholic Church Ashrafiah, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)

Ashrafiah, 71751.

Amman International Church (inter-

denominational) meets at Southern

Baptist School in Shmezzani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:00 Fajr

05:31 (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:20 Dhuhur

14:40 Asr

17:15 Maghrib

18:41 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92203-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:00 Dar-es-Salam (BA)

07:15 Cairo (EA)

08:05 Kuwait (SR)

09:00 Agaba (RJ)

09:00 Jeddah (RJ)

09:00 Doha (RJ)

Randa Habib's CORNER

Loans for the rich only?

You are a young, intelligent university graduate and you are full of ideas, this is not enough to ensure a promising future. You would have the financial means to put your ideas into practice. This is why the banks are made, you would say; you only have to ask for a loan.

Optimist. Let us imagine that you go to one of our banks and that you ask to see a responsible employee to whom you would explain your case, a project that you consider 100 per cent profitable.

With much enthusiasm and conviction you talk to this person about your project. You put forward the social benefits and the colossal profits that would result, all substantiated by figures and numbers.

The bank employee would listen to you very carefully, they are always very polite, he would nod and then nod his head and would express some interest. When you are through he would say: "How can our bank help?"

You answer that you have all the intellectual capacities to execute your project but lack a basic detail: "Money". This is why you need a loan from the bank.

Without stopping to smile he asks:

"Do you own any property?"

"Unfortunately, I don't", you answer.

"Do you have land or shares in any company?"

No you have nothing of the sort, at least not yet as you have spent the last few years studying.

"In this case, he says, I have to refuse your request for a loan, because if you own nothing you cannot be entitled to a loan".

At this moment the bank employee looks up and greets with a big smile a gentleman who has just come in asking:

"About my loan, is the cheque of JD 100,000 ready?"

Within a second the cheque is handed to the newcomer, who leaves.

You then ask the employee: what has this gentleman done to be entitled to a loan that has been denied to me?

But you don't understand, he answers, this is Mr. X the millionaire, his request for a loan honours our bank.

Yarmouk University draws up plans for new courses

JORDAN (Petra) — Plans for new courses to be carried out by various faculties at Yarmouk University in the current academic year have been drawn up, according to university president Dr. Badran. He said that the university is addressing new students who enrolled for the 1982/83 academic year. Dr. Badran said that the university is entailing important amendments concerning grades for specialisation in various faculties. He also explained the university's aims and programmes.

The meeting was attended by university deans and teachers. A university spokesman said that some 3,000 students enrolled for the current academic year, raising the total number of Yarmouk University students to 10,500.

700 cases handled by Bashir Hospital during Eid

JORDAN (J.T.) — A total of 700 cases were handled by Bashir Hospital at Ashrafieh during Eid Al Adha holidays, according to a hospital spokesman. He said 111 of these cases were of children falling from places and 37 cases of injury to quarrels. He added that 70 people admitted for treatment needed surgery.

Also during Al Adha holidays 45 road accidents occurred in the Amman area including one which took place near the Sports City Friday resulting in the death of two women and the injury of the driver of a private car. The car had hit an electric pole and was almost totally destroyed.

4-day seminar for 21 mayors start in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day seminar for 21 mayors from various parts of Jordan opened at the Institute of Public Administration here Saturday.

The seminar, the sixth of its kind to be organised by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment is designed to orient mayors on ways to help them solve problems facing their municipalities.

The ministry wants to see that each municipality has an organisational plan that provides for the construction of a crafts zone. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani said in an opening speech. The minister also called on the mayors to promote public services to their local communities and urged them to improve their systems of collecting fees and taxes in accordance with given rules with the purpose of avoiding requesting loans.



Hassan Al Momani opens a four-day seminar for mayors Saturday (Petra photo)

Court fines merchants violating regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — A number of local merchants have been fined by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. Nine of these merchants have been fined JD 80 each, five JD 70 and five others will pay JD 60 each.

Also a Jordanian merchant, Ali Abed M'awel will pay JD 150 fine and will have his store closed for two weeks for a similar offence.

Four other merchants will be imprisoned for one month and will have their stores closed for a similar period and a fifth, Ali Khashwneh will pay JD 200 and will be imprisoned for six months for manipulating cement prices.

Six other merchants will pay fines ranging between JD 50 and JD 100. The military governor Saturday endorsed the sentences.

Hassan cables good wishes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to the Chinese President on the anniversary of establishing The Chinese Republic.

In his cable, Prince Hassan expressed the hope for further bolstering of relations between the Jordanian and Chinese peoples and for further prosperity and progress for China.

Prince Hassan also sent a cable of good wishes Saturday to Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure on his country's Independence Day.

King sends condolences

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated Irbid Governor Abed Daoudieh to convey his condolences to Al Khasawneh family on the death of Abdul Rahman Al Khasawneh.

The King also delegated the royal court's chief of protocol for tribal affairs Sheikh Jweiber Ibn Haziz to convey his sympathy to Al Nsour family on the death of Ibrahim Al Nsour.

APC begins production

AMMAN (J.T.) — Production operations have begun at the Arab Potash Company (APC) project south of the Dead Sea, APC Director General Ali Khasawneh announced here Friday. He said that the first stages of production ran smoothly and no difficulties or problems whatsoever were encountered.

Mr. Khasawneh, who supervised the first stage of production operations during 'Eid Al Adha holidays, said APC is expected to produce some 80,000 tonnes in the first three months, — some \$200 million per annum.

double the quantity previously envisaged. This is a clear sign of the project's success, Mr. Khasawneh added.

The first consignment will be shipped to Iraq in manifestation of the strong brotherly ties between the Jordanian and Iraqi people, Mr. Khasawneh said.

He said that APC plans to produce 500,000 tonnes of potash in the coming year and 1,200,000 in 1984.

Mr. Khasawneh expects the marketing of potash will bring in some \$200 million per annum.

Sharkas urges expulsion of Israel from ICA

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Ahmad Sharkas, chairman of the Arab branch of International Council on Archives (ICA), sent a cable to the President of ICA in Paris, accusing the Israeli forces of destroying the Lebanese National Archives in Beirut.

In his cable Dr. Sharkas said: The Israeli forces have destroyed the national archives of the Lebanese people in Beirut, and they have stolen archives and documents from the Centre for Palestinian Studies as well as records from other institutions. These crimes and the barbaric massacre of innocent people in Beirut, demonstrating an unbelievable

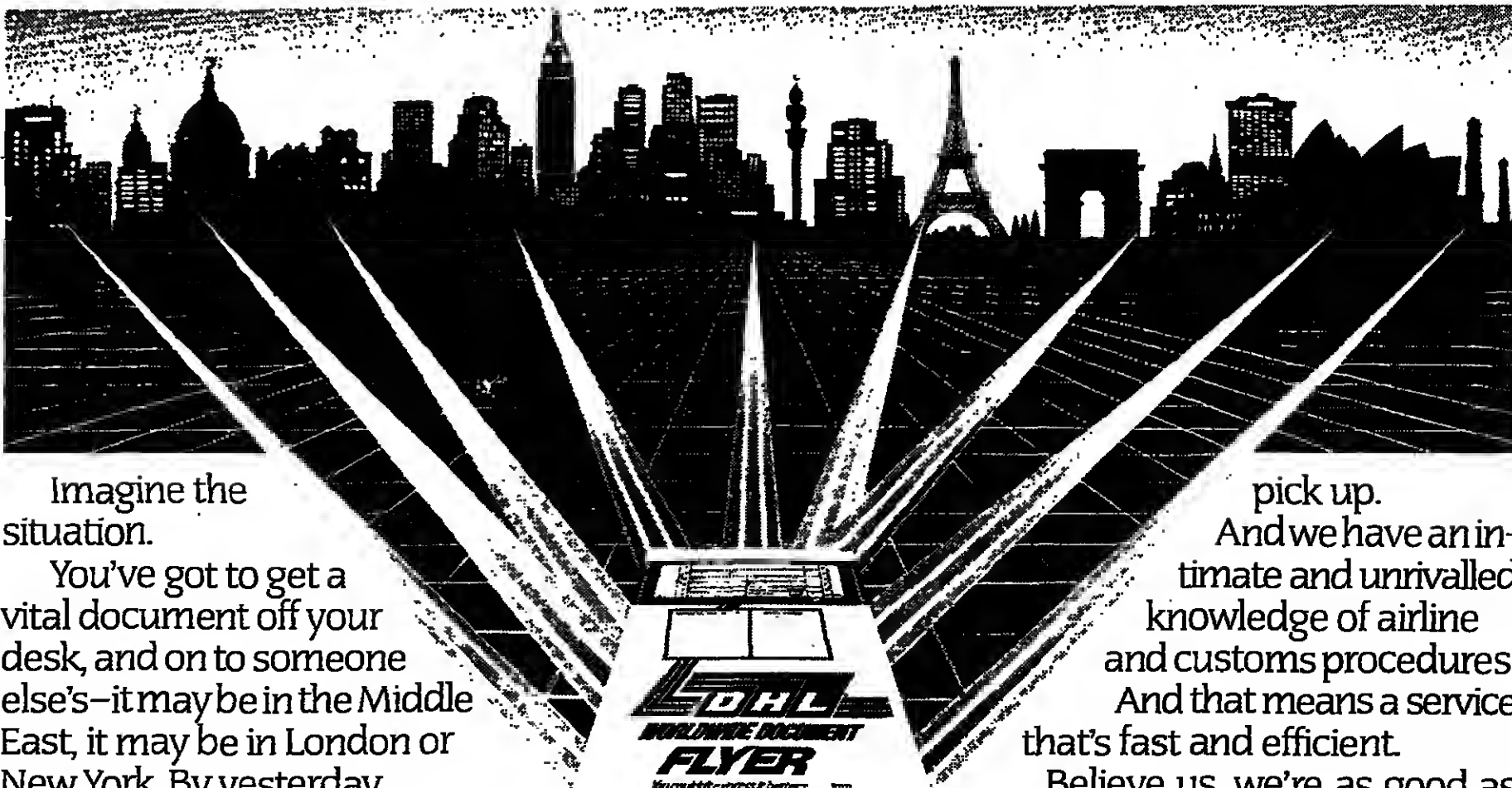
contempt of human life, are the means of Israel's war of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Because of this, and in particular because of Israel's contempt and disregard for the council's beliefs and interests, ARBICA calls for the expulsion of Israel from the ICA and demands that all the stolen archives, documents and records be returned immediately to their owners in Lebanon.

Dr. Sharkas also sent similar cables of condemnation to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

N. Korea condemns massacre

AMMAN (Petra) — North Korea's charge d'affaires in Amman Saturday called on Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni and handed him a copy of statement from North Korea's foreign ministry. The statement condemns Israel's massacres of Palestinian refugees in Beirut's Shatila and Sabra camps.

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South Korea celebrates independence today

Korean envoy hails bilateral ties

JORDAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the National Foundation Day of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Jai-Sung Kim, has made a statement reviewing the bilateral relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Korea.

Jordan and Korea have been maintaining excellent relationship since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1962, and especially in the last decade both countries have strengthened their friendly ties in all fields, including common knowledge and prosperity. This friendly relationship has been further strengthened by frequent visits by ranking government officials each country to the other, including the official visit to Jordan by His Royal Highness Prince Hassan in 1977 and by His Excellency Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, speaker of the Senate, in 1978, and the official visits to Jordan by special envoys of the President of the Republic of Korea in 1981 and 1982. Now the relationship between the two countries is at its peak and we are very

pleased to see the rapid growth of friendship and co-operation between the two countries is not accidental. Our countries have been tied by a common aspiration in building up a democratic welfare state. We have rooted historical and cultural backgrounds. We believe in the superiority of the open economic system. We also share a common belief that economic and social progress could be achieved with peace, security and a stable environment. Our two countries are committed to a system of government based on the principles of freedom, democracy, justice. In the pursuit of the well-being of our people, we are facing challenges to our security.

However, we have succeeded in achieving economic and social developments in spite of difficulties.

In the economic field, we have closer cooperative ties. The volume has been increased by the Jordanian construction companies have been participating in various economic development projects of Jordan. The light of the complementarity

and inter-dependence of our two economies, we believe there is great potential for promoting our respective development efforts through bilateral cooperation. With the economic development plan projected in our two countries, I am sure the scope of our co-operation will be further enlarged, setting up a fine example of south-south co-operation among the developing countries. Our two countries would benefit substantially if Jordan and Korea share further with each other their accumulated technologies, as well as experience and lessons gained through their economic achievements.

In cultural field, Korea owes to Islam the introduction of the Arab culture. Islam was first propagated to Korea in the early 1950s and Muslim faithfuls have now increased to nearly 25,000. There are three mosques in Korea, one of which was opened in June last year. Complete freedom of worship and the national fervor for religions provide a fertile ground for further spread of Islam among the Korean people. The



Mr. Jai-Sung Kim

foundation of the Korea Islamic University is being projected with the cooperation of Islamic nations. We are sure that the university will be a symbol of Islamic culture in Korea.

I think that more and more exchange in cultural and sports areas will eventually be expanded in the days ahead.

It is our sincere hope that the friendly and co-operative relations in all fields between our two countries will develop and grow even more rapidly in the future.

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Jordan Times

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That New York City air

ONE OF the refreshing trends of the past half a decade or so has been the reasonable attitude of the European Community states vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue. The Europeans have been consistently ahead of the United States in dealing with the PLO and noting the centrality of the Palestinian problem in the broader Middle Eastern picture. Therefore we feel it is something of a strange step backwards for the Europeans, as they did this week, to state that they would upgrade their ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if the PLO sticks to political struggle and renounces terrorism. The Danish foreign minister, Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, told PLO Political Department head Farouk Kaddoumi in New York that the PLO's "recourse to arms and violence and above all terrorism and retaliation must be excluded" from the political course that the PLO has indicated it is now following.

We feel that for the Europeans to make such a statement, in the wake of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the siege of West Beirut and the massacre of the Palestinian civ-

ilians in the Beirut refugee camps, is the height of insensitivity and a colossal case of poor timing. If the Europeans are rightly concerned that the use of arms and violence should be curtailed as a first step towards Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation, peace-making and ultimate coexistence, we feel it is hardly reasonable to place the onus of peace-making on the Palestinians. It is logical to ask both Israelis and Palestinians to resolve their dispute peacefully, but the asking has to be balanced and fair. The PLO has made it abundantly clear that it is willing to enter into a negotiating situation to resolve the Palestinian-Zionist conflict on the basis of twin statehood for Israel and for Palestine. The call for the PLO to recognise, a priori, the existence of Israel can only make sense if Israel is asked simultaneously to recognise, a priori, the legitimacy of Palestinian statehood and self-determination in Palestine. Is the intellectually polluted air of New York City responsible for the European indiscretion? Is the powerful American legacy of imbalance on the Arab-Israeli question contagious? Probably.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Cluster bombs are impartial

U.S.-made cluster bombs seem to behave indiscriminately, according to reports from the ruined Lebanese capital—one American marine was killed, three others were injured, when a cluster bomb exploded while they were clearing the Beirut airport area of munitions.

President Reagan described the incident as "a great tragedy". What, one cannot but ask, about the tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilian victims annihilated by the internationally-prohibited American-made cluster, vacuum and phosphorus bombs, generously donated to the Israeli war-lord? One still wonders if President Reagan was sorry, embarrassed or ashamed then!

Nevertheless, the incident that took the life of a

U.S. marine still carries its own message to the American people: bombs have no eyes, says the segment; and the unchecked flow of destruction into innocent Arabs via Israeli bombers should now be examined and cross-examined by the American citizen's conscience.

Furthermore, the loss in reputation and esteem for the U.S. through its unconditional military aid in devastating internationally-prohibited weapons, is much greater than the present "tragedy" and all the multi-billion dollars burdening the American tax-payer to serve the Israeli war.

It is high time the American individual asked whether he should go on paying and repaying for Israeli arrogance with his country's reputation and personal well-being.

Al Dustour: United Lebanon is a step far away

The reunification of the Lebanese capital indicates the initiation of a genuine effort to reintegrate the Lebanese homeland.

Lebanon has undergone long years of suffering through hostile schemes, particularly at the hands of the Israeli aggressor. The destruction and pains inflicted must have led to full popular awareness of the inevitability of religious tolerance, national unity and territorial integrity.

The unanimous vote President Amin Gemayel received, the unification of Beirut and the resumption of Lebanese open contact with the world plainly signify a serious stand and a discreet outlook to dismantle all standing and imminent dangers threatening Lebanese entity and national sovereignty.

The redeployment of the multi-national forces

in Beirut may be said to have achieved the reunification step, but such an argument does not stand to reason. It is the whole-hearted concern and determination of the Lebanese people to heal wounds and have a new fair start that realised this long-awaited move.

Nevertheless, Lebanese integrity faces a constant threat in Israel's unveiled hegemonic intentions to maintain either direct occupation or indirect control of south Lebanon through renegade Maj. Saad Haddad and his paid militias.

It is for President Gemayel and all the Lebanese patriots to see to it that no factional interests surmount national unity and no civil-war irregularities be given room to render blood spilt and sacrifices made futile.

Why Israel's moral blackmail backfired

By Michael Adams

FEW WESTERN readers have access to the Hebrew press in Israel or are aware that many issues which are considered too sensitive for public discussion in the West are freely debated in the wide range of Hebrew newspapers and periodicals.

I have in front of me a particularly striking example. It is a translation of a long article in the literary review *Yitot* 77, published in Tel Aviv. The author is the Israeli writer Boaz Evron and his subject is the holocaust. Or rather, in Evron's own words, he examines "the use made of the holocaust as a means of propaganda," as well as the damaging effect he believes this has had both on the Jewish people and on the state of Israel, and most of all on Israel's relations with the outside world.

The author starts by reminding his readers that the Jews were the principal but not the only victims of the holocaust. Recalling the brutality with which the Nazis also exterminated millions of Slavs (three million non-Jewish Poles and an even greater but unknown number of Russians, to say nothing of the gypsies, Evron observes that the fate of the Jews, however frightful, was not unique.

Monopolising the holocaust

The point is of importance to him, not because he wants in any way to minimise what happened to the Jews. But because he thinks that the Zionists have made a great mistake by trying as he says, to "monopolise" the holocaust as a purely Jewish experience. In doing so, he says, they have only reinforced the Nazi thesis that Jews stand somehow apart from the mainstream of the human race; and this of course has strengthened what he calls the "paranoiac reaction" of some Jews, who feel themselves "cut off from humanity and its laws." This in turn, Evron says, may encourage some Jews, when they find themselves in positions of power, to misuse that power, treating non-Jews as "different" and so sub-human — thus reflecting in their own behaviour the attitudes of which they feel themselves to have been the victims.

It was the Eichmann trial that reawakened memories of the holocaust and created, both inside and outside Israel, a new awareness of it. Evron believes that, quite apart from the natural desire to inflict punishment, using Eichmann as the symbol of the whole murderous tyranny which he represented, the trial was exploited in a cold-blooded way as "a means of practical policy, aimed at practical gains."

One of the principal gains, he says, was to be lightened the sense of guilt of the Germans: to put Germany in a situation of permanent disadvantage in the eyes of the world and to exploit this situation, not only by extracting still greater payments in reparation for the crimes of the Nazis, but by insisting at the same time (quite rightly) that mere money could not compensate for the sufferings of the Jews.

This aim the Israelis achieved: But the price, Evron suggests, was a high one for Israel itself. For the relationship established with West Germany, which was to become "the model for Israel's relationship with most of the Christian countries of the West," was an abnormal relationship. It was not based, like any normal relationship between two countries, on a balance of mutual advantage and obligation. It was a relationship in which one party, because of its sense of guilt, was under an obligation to provide the other with every kind of moral and material support — and could expect nothing in return.

This, Evron believes, was very harmful to the Israelis because it constructed a kind of "political and economic glasshouse around Israel," a transparent shield which insulated Israel from political and economic realities. As a result, he says, "Israel, from the moment of its establishment, has never had to face up to the real forces operating in the world." Protected in this artificial way from the realities with which every normal state has to cope, Israel developed a set of political and economic systems which were abnormal from the start and which have grown steadily more abnormal as Israel has continued to live in this unreal and sheltered vacuum.

One paradoxical consequence of this, he remarks, has been to

frustrate the central aim of Zionism, which was to enable Jews to live normal lives in a state like any other. Instead, observes Evron, the way in which Israelis have used the guilt feelings of the outside world as a kind of crutch has actually prevented Israel from becoming a normal state. It has imposed on Israel "the status of a permanent beggar, unable to support itself" and living "on the credit of the six million," dependent in every respect, even for its military power, on the assistance it is able to extort from others.

Boaz Evron describes this as a process of "moral blackmail," in which Israel's leaders constantly play on the theme of the holocaust "in order to make their listeners feel guilty." Every Israeli travelling abroad reminds his hosts of the holocaust. Every important visitor to Israel is taken to Yad Vashem (the intensely moving memorial to victims of the concentration camps) as part of a "getting to know Israel process" and in order to arouse in the guest "the proper feeling of ritual guilt that is required of him."

Because they do harbour guilt feelings over their failure to save the Jews from the holocaust, the Christian countries of the West have submitted to this moral blackmail and have supported Israel, as Evron says, "far beyond, and at times even against, their own legitimate national interests." Changes of government in Israel have made no difference in this respect: what he calls Begin's "holocaust rhetoric" follows the tradition established by previous leaders — and he makes the interesting point that none of Israel's leaders have known how to handle the Third World, because they "have had difficulty in finding any language in which to communicate with countries that have no guilt feelings towards the Jews." How, he asks, "can you accuse China of anti-Semitism when the Chinese hardly know what Jews are?"

But where the Western world is concerned, Boaz Evron (writing before the invasion of Lebanon) warns his fellow-countrymen that time is running out. The stock of guilt bank account that one keeps drawing on.

Michael Adams is editor-in-chief of *Middle East International*.

The cities in Palestine to stay there

Ian Black reports from the occupied West Bank on the extent of Israeli settlement, planned to last 'to the end of time'

FOUR MILES out of Jerusalem, past the trees and churches on the Mount of Olives and the stone houses of Arab Bethany, where the winding road straightens and dips steeply down to Jericho and the Dead Sea, a new city has grown up in the desert.

You cannot miss it. No ordinary settlement, this, with tents, barbed wire and the odd hut or caravan. Ma'ale Adumim, whose sprawling new houses, flats and villas straddle a dusty ridge above the ruins of the inn of the good samaritan, is the new face of Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Contractors' signs jostle for attention at the entrance to the city. Wide roads snake across the escarpment to join a new super-highway that will cut the journey to Jerusalem by half and bypass Bethany and the other Arab suburbs on the way. A huge mound of rich black earth, dark against the yellow sand, awaits the landscape gardeners. The government is laying on power, water and telephone lines. The land is free.

The location, scale and the character of the thousand Israelis who will move to Ma'ale Adumim by the end of the next year all suggest that the city is here to stay. President Reagan, who called last month for a settlement freeze to encourage Palestinian and Jordanian participation in the long stalled autonomy talks, should take a look. So should Yasser Arafat and the Arab heads of state who have just finished meeting in Fez to work out their post-Lebanon strategy.

Fifteen years after the 1967 war, some 25,000 Israeli live in the West Bank beyond the old "green line," now no more than a faded memory on old maps. By the end of next year that figure will double. For 1986 the target is one hundred thousand. One million by the end of the century can no longer be dismissed as a fantasy.

The numbers of the settlers and their outposts have long been closely scrutinised by anxious foreign governments. Some admit to having lost count, but around one hundred settlements is a generally accepted figure. "Every time I go out there I find one or two new ones," one Western diplomat said wearily.

But it is the quality, more than the quantity of settlement activity that needs watching. Peace with Egypt and three years of deadlock in the autonomy talks have been accompanied by a change in the character of the West Bank so radical, so far reaching, that even the boldest peace plan will find difficult to undo.

The process has been quiet, gradual and ingenious. Mr. Begin's announcement this week of eight new Jewish outposts in "Judea and Samaria" was good for a headline—a predictable stab at Washington for calling for a freeze—but it told little of the rapidly changing reality on the ground.

None left for negotiations

What is at stake is not another rise or fall on the barometer of relations between Israel and the United States, but the very future of what remains of the land of Palestine. Unless something happens quickly there will be none of it left for any Arab to negotiate about. Mr. Begin's "autonomy" already exists.

Meron Benvenisti's map makes that terribly clear. It's a huge thing, eight foot high and covered in patches, stripes and blotches. Weird distended shapes like the Rorschach test results of someone who has had dreams about the future of the Middle East.

Benvenisti, a bullish academic with a gift for interpreting the small print against a wider background, has uncovered no secrets. He has simply combined different maps, aerial photographs, land registration data and common sense to conclude that 50 per cent, perhaps as much as 60 per cent, of the West Bank is already in Israeli hands.

Again though, it is the where and why, the spread and the style, not the bare statistics that really tell the tale. Ariel in the north, planned to house 150,000 people occupies a land area almost as big as Nablus, the largest Arab town on the West Bank. Efrat near Bethlehem, Kiryat Arba by Hebron and Ma'ale Adumim at the eastern approaches to Jerusalem all cover huge striped areas on the map.

Beside them, between them, all around them are hundreds of smaller patches, mostly areas of unutilisable state land that Israel now claims automatically for its own. The period of Arab land appeals to the Supreme Court in Jerusalem is over. Few Palestinians can cope with the cost of surveys, aerial photographs and legal fees to establish ownership of a few acres they have worked for generations. The Israelis have been quick to turn the complex heritage of the Ottoman land system to their advantage.

Israeli local and regional councils now hold sway over parts of the West Bank far beyond their immediate settlement areas. Six new regions, with ringing biblical Hebrew names have replaced the old British and Jordanian divisions of Jenin, Nablus, Tulkarm, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron.

Dual society

"Begin," he argues, "simply doesn't need to apply Israeli law to the West Bank. The system is so ingenious that its just not required. We already have de facto annexation and creation of a dual society: the local and regional council areas with Israeli norms, standards, services and democracy, and the rest for Arabs who have no political rights under the civil administration."

There is a further point. The prime minister might, to spite America and the world, formally annex the West Bank, as he has long been urged to by the extreme right of his Likud coalition. But for him Judea and Samaria—unlike the Syrian Golan Heights—are God-given to the Jewish people "to the end of time," as he put it in a highly charged speech in the Knesset. Mr. Begin's God does not need the power of human laws.

The poor quality of much of the terrain does not matter. Stony, barren earth can be cleared by the bulldozers. Arab land is not needed because the new face of settlement is urban, not agricultural. The deserts of imperial Israel no longer blossom into orchards and fields, but army camps, vast training areas, houses, flats and highways.

The roads always come first, the vital element in an infrastructure that is drawing Israelis by their thousands from the overcrowded suburbs of pre-1967 Jerusalem and the densely populated coastal plain round Tel Aviv to the clean air and wide open spaces of the West Bank.

The incentives are stunning, irresistible: 80 or 90 per cent mortgages; loans that become grants after a guaranteed period of residence; five bedroom luxury houses at a third of the price of a two bedroom flat in a decaying area of Tel Aviv. The new settlements are dormitory towns for commuters whose motivation is frankly practical, not brutally ideological. Transfer half a dozen places like Milton Keynes to the very heart of the Middle East conflict and you start to get the idea.

The change is in society rather than in politics. Construction companies that belong to the Histadrut, the corporate trade union that is the power house of the Israeli labour movement, compete vigorously with private firms to build the satellite cities of Judea and Samaria.

"The people who move to them," says Danni Rubinstein, a veteran Israeli journalist who was brought up on the old ideals of socialist Zionism, the Kibbutzim, and peace with the Arabs, "have learnt that you can be a pioneer today and vastly improve your standard of living as well."

Yamit, south of the Gaza Strip, evacuated earlier this year as part of the peace treaty with Egypt, is an example. There 4,000 people had to be moved, many receiving huge compensation payments, but they were not the scores, possibly hundreds of thousands who will have made their homes in the West Bank within the next few years.

"Only a catastrophe or some terrible trauma can reverse this process now," says Rubinstein. "The price of stopping it is far greater today than it was five years ago and it will be immeasurably greater in another five years. No party in Israel would dare to leave these people under foreign rule."

ASEAN links kept at a low profile for fear of Communists

By Francis Daniel

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are quietly but steadily building up their defence links, but have stopped short of a formal military alliance so as not to upset their Communist neighbours, China and Vietnam.

The five member-states have more than doubled their defence spending since the Communists took over Indochina in 1975.

Diplomatic sources say that the five—Indochina, Malaysia, The Philippines, Thailand and Singapore—have also been working to bolster existing security arrangements with their Western allies, particularly Britain, Australia and the U.S.

Most security links among the ASEAN partners are bilateral, but military strategists here say that it is only a question of time before these are expanded into a regional defence network.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, during a visit to Indonesia last month, hinted that such a *de facto* alliance among the five ASEAN states might become inevitable.

Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik, however, said later that such a move might create problems and suggested that ASEAN countries maintain the present level of military cooperation.

Mr. Lee said: "The ideal would be multilateral exercises encompassing all the members." But some ASEAN diplomats expressed reservations over such multilateral war games, saying that it must be allowed to evolve naturally without increasing tension in the area.

ASEAN was formed 15 years ago as an economic, political and cultural alliance and its leaders feel its strength lies in keeping Communism at bay by providing their 260 million people with a

good standard of living and a stable environment.

The grouping sees Soviet-backed Vietnam as the main destabilising factor in the region at present, although China, which maintains historical ties with insurgent movements in the area, remains a potential long-term threat.

China has declared its support for ASEAN and some Western diplomats say if it were not for the influence of Peking, Hanoi would have been emboldened to move against non-Communist Southeast Asian neighbours after its victory in 1975.

Vietnam's armed forces, beefed up with Soviet military aid officially estimated here at around \$6 billion a day, are also numerically superior to those of all the non-Communist Southeast Asian countries combined.

The Vietnamese forces, tested through more than 30 years of conflict, have more than one million men under arms, over 1,500 tanks, 500 combat aircraft and an array of support units, according to the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

ASEAN has a total troop strength of around 800,000. Military cooperation among them covers mainly shared intelligence, efforts to standardise command systems and battle procedures, exchange of personnel and joint military exercises.

Standard weaponry

The five also appear to be moving towards some form of standardisation of their weaponry. All their armies use M-16 rifles and all have U.S.-made F-5 aircraft. Most use A-4 Skyhawks and Hunters fitted with sidewinder missiles.

At least four ASEAN navies are equipped with French-made Exocet missiles.

But none of the member-states would acknowledge the moves

towards standardisation. Any suggestion that the group is moving towards a *de facto* military bloc also brings quick denials.

Military spending last year among the five countries totalled \$7.6 billion, a 170 per cent increase over 1975.

ASEAN planners say that while their countries have raised defence spending they do not want to needlessly antagonise Vietnam, which has made no secret of its contempt for ASEAN.

Vietnam made a brief incursion across the Kampuchean border into Thailand last year and keeps a large number of its 180,000 troops in Kampuchea near the Thai border.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said during a recent visit to Singapore that Hanoi would retaliate if ASEAN continued its activities against Vietnamese interests in Kampuchea by supporting Kampuchean resistance groups.

This Vietnamese posture and the influence of the Soviet Union in Indochina have made it vital for ASEAN to reinforce its security ties with Western powers, the military planners say.

All the ASEAN countries except for Singapore receive U.S. military aid. The U.S. also has bases in the Philippines and is committed to Thailand's defence.

Malaysia and Singapore are linked to an arrangement with Britain, Australia and New Zealand to provide mainly a regional air umbrella. Australia maintains fighter squadrons in Malaysia and Singapore while New Zealand has an infantry battalion here.

The Philippines and Thailand also have a security understanding with Australia. Its details are not made public.

"We have increased our contacts with the U.S. and other Western allies. We will need the extra muscle in times of need and to maintain the balance of power in the region," one senior ASEAN military official said.



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FEATURES

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

Irons lives the role of Polish immigrant worker in Moonlighting

TORONTO — Jumping from upper class English hero to downtrodden Polish immigrant worker is one leap that British actor Jeremy Irons took with alacrity. For his topical post-war role in Moonlighting helped him to break ranks with the "stiff upper lip" brigade of phlegmatic, well-bred Englishmen that he could have been confined to after huge successes in Brideshead Revisited on television and The French Lieutenant's Woman on film.

"I want to fight clear of the sand now," said Irons at the Toronto Film Festival where Moonlighting was shown.

It tells the tale of a disoriented Polish builder in London at the time of last December's military clampdown in Warsaw and the film merits a mention in cinema record books.

Polish-born director Jerzy Skolimowski wrote the script in 10 days and arranged financing, tempted Irons into the star part and started shooting all within a month.

It won the best screenplay award at the Cannes Film Festival, has opened in London and is now on the festival circuit in North America from Toronto to New

York.

Did it suffer from such a speedy creation process? Irons said: "It could have been done in more depth. It has the strength and immediacy of a pencil sketch. It was like a study for an oil painting." But he added "it had to be made quickly. We wanted to get it to Cannes. It was a very topical subject."

The film, highlighting the alienation felt by Poles abroad, was about four Polish workers in London to renovate the home of a wealthy compatriot. Skolimowski's London house was used as the setting and Polish hui-

lder Eugeniusz Haczewicz, stranded in London when martial law was suddenly announced, played himself in the film.

The producers got special permission from the British Home Office for him to appear in Moonlighting.

Irons said: "He was a builder as well as an amateur actor who was over in London on a week's coach trip. He kept an eye on all the technical details on our building site set. He was very shy, spoke no English but was very natural."

Irons, married to Irish actress Cusack, has never been to Poland but found great similarities between the two nations — "they feel oppressed, they feel hard done by and they feel inferior."

He felt the crackdown on the Solidarity trade union had a certain inevitability about it — "if you kick the ankles of a lion, it will bite you," he said.

At 34, Irons' career is riding on the crest of a wave and he firmly believes it's the script and not the size of a star's limousine that an actor should be chasing.

That's why he took the Moonlighting part and agreed to appear in a film version of the play Betrayal by Harold Pinter, "who I think is the greatest playwright in Britain today."

Irons can hardly boast a meteoric rise to stardom. He went busking outside cinemas in London's West End, helped out as a stage manager in provincial theatres and worked as a cleaner until he got his big break — the role of John the Baptist in the hit musical Godspell.

But it was the 15-hour television serialisation of Evelyn Waugh's novel Brideshead Revisited, in which he played the central role of Charles Ryder, which changed everything.

Irons said: "I am terribly proud of it, not necessarily my input but

the whole production which was done by people who cared about the right things."

While playing Ryder, he also broke off to star with Meryl Streep in Harold Pinter's adaptation of the John Fowles bestseller The French Lieutenant's Woman, a study in Victorian sensuality.

Irons may hit the screen next as Biggles, flying ace hero of dozens of W.E. Johns novels known to millions of British schoolboys and their fathers.

But he also has other ambitions. "Films are very exciting but I think it is important to work with a theatre company and be just ord-

inary again. I'm planning six months with the national theatre in London."

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SPORTS

Liverpool stays top of division despite 1-0 defeat by Ipswich

LONDON (R) — Liverpool, English soccer's late goal specialists, were indebted to a last minute goal in Birmingham's clash with Watford Saturday for keeping them ahead of the pack in the first division.

The goal by substitute Kevin Summerfield decided Watford a 1-0 win which, with Liverpool losing 1-0 at Ipswich, would have taken them to the top.

Luther Blissett, scorer of four goals in Watford's eight-goal rout of Sunderland last week, had given his side a good start by heading home a 10th minute corner—his ninth goal of the season.

Ipswich can afford to feel snug about topping Liverpool, who narrowly pipped them for the title last season.

They sent into the match without internationals Paul Mariner and Alan Brazil and lost another of their top players, Dutchman Frans Thijssen, at halftime. But they swept to victory with an 80th minute goal by Mick D'Ary.

None of the top three clubs this morning managed a win. Manchester United, second behind Liverpool, were held to a 1-1 draw by free-scoring Luton.

Ashley Grimes gave United an

11th minute lead but a diving header by England's latest recruit, Ricky Hill, earned the second division champions a share of the spoils.

Liverpool lead the table with 17 points on goal difference from United. Both Watford and West Ham, 3-2 away winners over London rivals Arsenal, have 16 points.

West Ham's victory, which brought their tally to 14 goals in four successive league wins, completed a nightmare week for Arsenal. They were unceremoniously dumped out of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup when they lost 5-2 at home to Spartak Moscow on Wednesday.

A modest 29 goals were scored in Saturday's 11 first division games compared with 50 last week. But there was no shortage in the second division where former England skipper Kevin Keegan caught the eye with four in Newcastle's 5-1 romp at Rotherham.

European Champions Aston Villa's successful league run was checked at the Hawthorns by West Bromwich, who sneaked home with a 68th minute Nicky Cross goal.

The win took West Bromwich into fifth place a point behind

West Ham and Watford.

Despite their late equaliser against Watford, Birmingham slid to the foot of the table. They have five points, one fewer than Norwich, who fell victim to a Sunderland side determined to wipe out the memory of last Saturday's mauling by Watford.

Sunderland won 4-1, two of their goals coming from Gary Rowell.

Southampton, who were humiliated out of the UEFA Cup by Norrköping of Sweden earlier this week, put some of their troubles behind them to register a badly needed win over Nottingham.

On-loan striker Justin Fashanu scored the only goal.

In Scotland, Premier League Champions Celtic looked set to continue their winning league run, at the expense of Dundee United.

The Glasgow side, fresh from their European Cup win over Ajax of Amsterdam on Wednesday, stormed ahead with goals by Paul McStay and Roy Aitken.

But United, also in buoyant mood after knocking Dutch side Eindhoven out of the UEFA Cup, shook the champions with a stirring late rally.

Australians underline their supremacy on 2nd day of Commonwealth Games

BRISBANE (R) — Tracey Wickham, the queen of women's distance swimming, helped tighten Australia's grip on the Commonwealth Games Saturday—even though disqualification cost them a gold in the women's freestyle relay.

The 19-year-old world record-holder romped to the 800 metres freestyle title before an adoring home crowd which included Australia's Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser.

But minutes later their jubilation turned to frustration when the Australian 4x100 metres sprint squad lost first place because of a rules infringement.

Canada, who finished second, also lost the silver for failing to touch during a change-over.

England were awarded the gold medal even though they finished over five seconds behind the Australians in third place.

Officials disqualified the Australians for breaking the change-over between second and third swimmers Susie Baumer and Diana Watts.

And the Canadians were ruled out because Naomi Marubashi dived into the pool before Jennifer Campbell had finished her third leg.

The disqualification left England's June Croft as the first dou-

ble gold medalist of the games. She triumphed in the 100 metres freestyle Friday. And swam the opening leg Saturday night.

Canadian referee Sherrold Moore said: "It's always hard to disqualify an athlete but it's a decision that has to be made and it doesn't bother me."

A delighted Wickham celebrated her gold medal—Australia's fourth Saturday—by planting a kiss on Fraser's cheek and a slouch hat on his head.

The one-two success by Wickham and Olympic Champion Michelle Ford highlighted another sweep of medals by Australia.

Lisa Curry captured the women's 200 metres individual medley crown with Michelle Pearson third and Roo McKeon snatched the men's 200 metres freestyle bronze.

Although the Canadians finally put their act together in the pool—Alex Baumann and Anne Otteobrite both striking gold—Australia left all their rivals trailing in the medals table with two more team shooting titles.

The grudge clash between Wickham and England's Jackie Wilmott failed to materialise.

Wickham simply left her rivals trailing as she clocked eight min-

utes 29.05 seconds—only 4.43 seconds outside her own world record—while Wilmott struggled home third.

Baumann finished well clear in the men's 400 metres individual medley with a games record 4:23.53 after 16-year-old student Otteobrite led the Canadians to a medals triple in the 200 metres breaststroke.

She set a Commonwealth best of 2:32.07, almost a second faster than her record effort at the World Championships in Ecuador six weeks ago.

England maintained their challenge when Andy Astbury took the men's 200 metres freestyle in a games record 1:51.52, ahead of Canadian Peter Smidt and Australian holder McKeon.

Assert loses favourite's tag for Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe

PARIS (R) — The favourite's tag for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest horse race, has slipped away from Robert Sangster's Assert in the last few days as the Longchamp track has soaked up the rain.

Assert arrived in France Friday for the French classic, worth around \$300,000 to the winner. But despite more than an inch of rain falling around Paris on Wednesday night, trainer David O'Brien now seems certain to run the three-year-old at Longchamp even if, as seems likely, the going remains heavy.

Assert's record is second to none, but the state of the track will hinder his bid for honours on Sunday. He came to France in June and easily beat the best local three-year-olds in the French Derby.

He followed that outing with another easy win in the Irish Sweepstakes Derby before being beaten by Kalaglow in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot.

Since then Assert has been in action twice, winning the Gold Cup and Joe McGrath Memorial Stakes.

With Kalaglow withdrawn from the race Friday, the first significant casualty of the heavy going, Assert's chief rivals look like being his half-brother Bikala, runner-up in the race a year ago, and Criquelette Head's In-Form Harbour.

While some bookmakers still made Assert favourite Saturday, others had hung the mantle round the neck of harbour, ridden on Sunday by Freddie Head.

McEnroe, Fleming swing U.S. to Davis Cup final

LONDON (R) — The United States reached the final of the Davis Cup tennis competition Saturday when John McEnroe and Peter Fleming gave them an unassailable 3-0 lead over Australia in their semifinal in Perth.

The Americans, the world's number one doubles team, beat Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6 to put the holders into the final for the fourth time in five years.

France, winners from 1927-32 but who have not appeared in the final since losing to Britain in 1933, remain the Americans' likeliest opponents despite going down in the doubles Saturday against New Zealand in Aix-les-Bains.

Chris Lewis and Russell Simpson kept New Zealand's hopes alive with a surprisingly straightforward 6-3, 9-7, 6-4 victory over Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte.

Fleming and McEnroe, who beat McNamara in Friday's first singles, looked poised for a quick-fire win when they raced through the first two sets in an hour.

But the Australians, Wimbledon Champions in 1980, took the third set and almost forced the match into a fifth.

The turning point came in the 13th game when McNamara and McNamee held a break against McEnroe for a 7-6 lead.

But the former world's number one was equal to the task and after scrambling his way out of trouble the Americans promptly broke the Australians' service for the match.

France, hoping for a return to the days of the legendary "Four Musketeers", Jean Borotra, Jac-

ques Brugnon, Henri Cochet and Rene Lacoste, should clinch victory in Sunday's reverse singles.

But Saturday, Leconte and Noah, the French number one, overmatched the New Zealanders' understanding. Their partnership was only formed in July for the quarterfinal against Czechoslovakia while Lewis and Simpson have been Davis Cup stalwarts for five years.

Argentina, runners-up to the United States last year, took a 2-0 lead over West Germany in their relegation play-off tie in Buenos Aires when Jose Luis Clerc completed a 6-4, 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2 win against Andreas Maurer.

After Guillermo Vilas had given Argentina a winning start with a straight set victory over Hans-Nieter Beuel Friday, Clerc and Maurer had to come off court when the day's time limit had been reached with the Argentine leading 5-2 in the final set.

In the other relegation matches, Spain and India both staved off defeat by winning their respective doubles against Britain and the Soviet Union.

Borg to clash with Lendl

MONTREAL (R) — Former world number one Bjorn Borg of Sweden and the young Czechoslovakian Ivan Lendl, clash in the semifinals of a \$250,000 exhibition tennis tournament here Saturday.

Borg, approaching his best form after a long lay-off, reached the last four with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over South African Kevin Curren.

Lendl qualified by beating Tim Mayotte of the U.S. 6-4, 6-3.

The reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion Jimmy Connors meets Israel's Shlomo Glickstein in the other semifinal match. Connors, beaten by Borg over five sets in a challenge match two days ago, crushed fellow American Harold Solomon 7-5, 6-1, and Glickstein beat Jose Higueras of Spain 7-6, 7-5.

Borg, the five times Wimbledon Champion, came from behind in both sets to beat Curren, and the powerful Lendl served 10 aces on the way to his win over Mayotte.

Connors, the current world number one, destroyed Solomon, ranked 33rd in the world, with a brilliant display of his serve and volley game in the second set after struggling to win the first.

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Austin advances to indoor tennis semi-finals

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Top-seeded Tracy Austin eliminated 16-year-old American Camille Beojamin 6-1, 6-4 and advanced to the semi-finals of a \$125,000 women's indoor tennis tournament here Friday.

Second-seeded Wendy Tur-

bull of Australia defeated eighth-seeded Wendy White of the U.S. 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

Third-seeded Pam Shriver, upset winner over Martina Navratilova in the U.S. Open three weeks ago, defeated fifth-seeded Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia 6-2, 6-4.

Fourth-seeded Barbara Potter is the other semi-finalist.

Saturday's semi-finals pit Austin against Potter and Shriver against Turnbull. The winner of Sunday's final will receive \$22,000.

Turnbull, 29, played inconsistently to her 95-minute match, breezing through the opening set, breaking serve twice and losing two points in four service games.

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Japan: The resurgence of nationalism.
South Korea: Feeling the bite of world recession.
Finance: Gains for Third World in delayed borrowing?
Zaire: An example the diamond moguls wish to discourage.
Mexico: A quick rescue, but problems for the future.
Afghanistan: Background to the UN talks.
Bangladesh: The pharmaceutical battle.
Indian Ocean: Conflict over the drive for a peace zone.
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United States, Egypt sign investment treaty

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The United States and Egypt signed an investment treaty Sept. 29 at the Reagan administration's annual expansion of U.S. private investment worldwide.

Not only will the new treaty encourage American companies to expand their operations in general, U.S. officials said in a briefing with reporters, but it represents a major expression of President Reagan's belief that the private sector should play a greater role in world development.

"We have an objective... to foster a better climate for U.S. investment, which of course carries

with it not only capital resources and jobs but also technology and management skills," said Mr. Harvey Bale, assistant trade representative for investment policy.

At the signing ceremony, U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said it is the U.S. hope that the agreement will "provide real economic growth and jobs for the people of Egypt. That is our most fundamental purpose."

The treaty—the United States' first bilateral investment agreement—could serve as a prototype for other such treaties, according to U.S. officials.

"This programme basically reflects an American approach to

provide conditions which would enable investors to feel more secure in making long-term capital investments—particularly in developing countries," Mr. Bale said.

The treaty contains two essential principles: "National treatment," whereby contracting countries agree that the treatment accorded foreign investments in host countries should be as good as that given to domestic investment, and "most favoured nation" treatment, which basically states that the investments of no foreign party shall receive preference over those of another.

However, each government would reserve the right to maintain a limited number of exceptions to both types of treatment. U.S. limitations tend to be based

on security implications—such as in the nuclear energy field—and U.S. officials say that "there is no movement to increase them."

The U.S.-Egyptian investment treaty also lays down a legal framework governing expropriations, free transfers related to an investment and arbitration of investment disputes.

Many U.S. companies already receive insurance protection against the risks of war, expropriation and currency inconvertibility from the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). However, there are no OPIC provisions that cover business losses due to discrimination, U.S. officials say.

Without investment treaties, many U.S. firms had to con-

duct business with no guarantees of due process and no guarantees of compensation in the event of expropriation.

Mr. Brock told reporters following the signing ceremony that U.S. direct investment abroad totalled \$227,000 million in 1981 and is expected to continue upward in the foreseeable future.

Only 30 per cent of this total was invested in the developing countries and only about one-half of one per cent in Egypt.

"The Reagan administration would simply like some more diversion of those investments from those countries in a more developed state to those in a less developed state," Mr. Harvey Bale told reporters.

U.S. officials say their efforts in seeking other investment treaties will be focused on the middle and lower income developing countries and not on the advanced developing countries like Brazil or Mexico, that have their own internal marketing mechanisms to attract foreign investment.

U.S. officials see their best hope for future investment agreements in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean basin. Since discussions on investment treaties began last December, about 25 countries have expressed interest in consultation with the United States. The Reagan administration hopes to sign three or four more agreements within the next year, including one that was initiated with Panama Sept. 29, Mr. Bale said.

Italian banks move to prevent rebellion

ROME (R) — The Vatican Bank and the late Roberto Calvi's now-liquidated Banco Ambrosiano joined operations in Latin America in the belief that "economic order" could prevent revolution, said Italian financier Michele Sindona in an interview published Saturday.

Sindona was a financial adviser to the Vatican until the Holy See lost millions of dollars when his Banca Privata Italiana crashed in 1974. He is serving a 25-year sentence in the U.S. for conspiracy and fraud over the 1974 collapse of the Franklin National Bank.

In the interview with the Turin daily La Stampa, Sindona said: "We thought that where there was economic order, chaos could be avoided, there would be no room for revolution or subversion... At my invitation Archbishop (Paul) Marcinkus and the Vatican Bank became involved."

Milan magistrates have warned archbishop Marcinkus, the Vatican Bank president, that he may face charges in connection with the Ambrosiano collapse, caused partly by huge loans Ambrosiano made in Latin America on the strength of Vatican Bank letters of patronage.

Mr. Calvi, who was found hanging from a bridge in London last June, was a close business associate of Sindona and replaced him as adviser to the Vatican Bank.

Sindona denied in the interview that Ambrosiano had financed right-wing dictatorships and parties in Latin America.

He said Archbishop Marcinkus had played a secondary role and was guilty only of "arrogance and naivete."

M.P. raps pay rises in U.K.

LONDON (R) — A Labour opposition politician said Saturday that Britain's Conservative government had signed its death warrant by setting a 3.5 per cent target for pay rises.

"This will not be accepted by the British people," said Mr. Stanley Orme, the party's industry spokesman, in a statement. "I believe this government has signed its death warrant by going for this policy."

Another leading Labour member of parliament, Mr. Alan Williams, said the move would particularly hit about a million civil servants who he said had been unfairly treated.

Government officials said the 3.5 per cent figure was not a fixed ceiling and took account of the drop in inflation, now running at an annual rate of eight per cent and expected to fall to 6.5 per cent later this year.

Brazil widens ban on imports

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil Friday issued a fresh list of items that can no longer be imported as it strengthened measures aimed at boosting foreign exchange earnings, needed to help repay the country's enormous debts.

The list was published as newspapers reported that difficulties encountered in raising fresh foreign loans had eased, and the central bank said nearly \$13 billion had been secured by the end of August.

The list of import restrictions covered more than 300 items, including rubber, precious stones and a series of metals. It was the second list to be issued in less than a week by the foreign trade department of the Banco Do Brasil (Cacex), which oversees Brazilian commerce.

The nation's trade surplus stood at a disappointing \$311 million by the end of August and Cacex officials said they hoped the latest measures would boost the profit for the whole year by a further \$500 million.

The government has also been seeking to improve the trade balance by negotiating oil-for-foods deals with other nations.

The state oil company Petrosbras said earlier this week that arrangements already had been concluded with Iran and Mexico while negotiations were under way with Nigeria and Iraq.

The importance of a good trade balance has been underlined for Brazilians by the financial crisis in Mexico, the world's most indebted nation which is now unable to raise fresh funds to meet its obligations.

Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto told Brazilian reporters in New York that Brazil had borrowed difficulties at the beginning of September. But he said the position improved later and around \$1 billion had been secured in September.

Economists say Brazil needs to borrow between \$17 and \$18 billion this year in order to repay interest and capital on a foreign debt that is fast approaching \$80 billion, second only to Mexico's.

The normally well-informed economic newspaper Gazeta Mercantil said meanwhile that international banks would not be able to supply all of Brazil's expected borrowing requirements next year.

Government planners therefore thought the country would need a trade surplus of around \$5 to \$6 billion, it added.

This would have to be achieved by cutting imports because the boosting of exports would be difficult due to the world economic situation, the paper said.

Last year's trade surplus was \$1.2 billion on exports of \$23.3 billion and imports of \$22.1 billion.

Bangladesh hails jute agreement

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh, the world's largest producer of jute, Saturday hailed the adoption of an international agreement aimed at increasing the competitiveness of jute against its synthetic rivals as a happy end to a long struggle.

The agreement at a 50-nation meeting in Geneva Friday was the outcome of "bitter and strenuous" negotiations, government officials said.

But jute industry sources said they were "slightly disappointed" that the agreement did not have any mechanism to stabilise the price of the fibre from a reed-like plant which is mainly used as carpet backing or sacks.

The Geneva meeting, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), also decided to set up an International Jute Organisation (IJO) in Dacca, after the agreement is ratified by the required number of countries.

Bangladesh, India and Thailand account for over 67 per cent of the world jute output, estimated at around 3.9 million tonnes in 1981-82. The fibre accounts for 70 per cent of Bangladesh's export earnings.

USSR looks to rising output of natural gas in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI (R) — Despite fighting a guerrilla war in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union appears to be looking to the Asian country for a rising volume of natural gas and it is helping to develop promising energy resources there.

The amount of energy, mainly gas, now supplied to the southern Soviet Union is modest but may be some help in offsetting the volume of Soviet-produced oil and gas which is exported to the West to earn hard currency for Moscow, according to Western oil industry sources in London.

Latest available official Afghan statistics say that in 1981 natural gas output amounted to 2.7 billion cubic metres, the highest in four years.

By comparison, the controversial new Soviet pipeline to Western Europe is intended to deliver about 35 billion cubic metres a year of Soviet Siberian gas in the mid-1980s.

The Soviet Union bought 90 per cent of the gas produced in Afghanistan in 1981 at prices which Western diplomats said were below those that Moscow quotes to the West for Soviet gas. They said the payments to Afghanistan are used to offset the country's debts to the Soviet Union.

The Western diplomats in New Delhi said Afghanistan plans to boost gas output by 125 per cent under the current 1979-83 development plan which gives high priority to exploiting fuel and mineral resources. The sector accounts for nearly half planned spending.

Much of the Soviet project aid of about \$35 million a year is spent on sectors of benefit to the Soviet Union, such as coal and gas. Among an estimated 2,000 Soviet specialists working in Afghanistan

are geologists who are prospecting on a large scale for petroleum.

The ruling People's Democratic Party (PDPA) newspaper Haqiqat-i Inqilab-i Saur said recently several big deposits had been found and some were already being commercially exploited.

Oil reserves are estimated at around 90 million barrels and those of gas at 140 billion cubic metres—useful volumes although modest when compared with figures for the Soviet Union itself, the biggest oil producer and second gas producer in the world.

British Petroleum (BP) estimates Soviet oil reserves at 63 billion barrels and gas reserves at 26,000 billion cubic metres.

Haqiqat-i Inqilab-i Saur said studies in northern Afghanistan, a region that the Soviet Union is helping to develop, showed huge reserves of oil and gas.

While the newspaper said that gas exports at present constitute the major source of revenue, amounting to about two-thirds of state earnings, Afghan oil needs are still met by the Soviet Union which will supply 336,500 tonnes (6,750 barrels daily) this year.

But there are plans to build an oil refinery and the oil and gas department said it wanted to extend its search for oil, now limited to the north, to other areas.

A new town with up to 40,000 houses is to be built about five kilometres from Hairatan, a small river town, now linked to the Soviet border with a rail and road bridge across the Amu Darya river.

An oil storage facility already exists in Hairatan and its new railway line is to be extended 200 kilometres south to Pul-i-Khumri, site of the state-owned coal mines.

A power transmission line is also planned to bring Soviet electricity into Afghanistan.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 3, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Try to consider what new ideas and methods are available by which you will be able to add to your present feeling of security. Friends can be helpful in making plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find a better way to make your personal life more charming and exciting. A message from an out-of-towner could please you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) It is important that you take care of any situations that come up in a quiet manner. Show more thought for loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contact your most dynamic friends and talk over the future with them. Be sure to state your true aims.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time for meditation which can give you the inspiration you need. Do some studying tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have many new ideas for your advancement, so discuss them with an expert. Don't be too forceful with others.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to keep promises you have made and gain the goodwill of others. Take no chances with your reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to advance along right lines in career affairs. Contact others you want to be allied with in the day ahead.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your intuitive faculties are working exceptionally well now so be sure to follow them. Show more appreciation to others.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what is expected of you by close ties and try to please them. Engage in different kind of entertainment tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to be more understanding at home and increase harmony there. Show how much you appreciate family members.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get together with congenials and exchange your views. Avoid a tendency to exaggerate. Thing along constructive lines.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put new ideas to work so that you can become more prosperous. A most successful person can give you fine ideas.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will understand modern trends and methods that could lead to a most successful life. There is musical talent in this chart. Not much love of sports, however. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

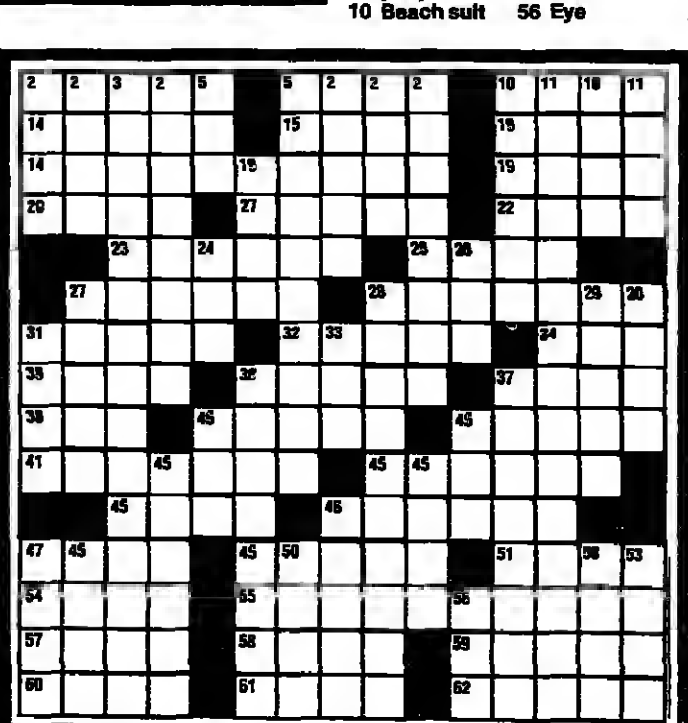
THE Daily Crossword

By A.J. Santora

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 23 Scottish landowners | 45 Wrinkle | 11 Non-clue |
| 1 Mischievous | 25 A dynasty | 46 Lower decks | 12 Carry on |
| 6 "When I —" | 27 Cambridge student | 47 Kind of milk | 13 Biblical preposition |
| 10 Brien — (old Irish king) | 28 Soft | 49 Area of the retina | 18 Zeus' wife |
| 14 Loudly, in music | 31 Spear | 51 Of hearing | 24 Ending for suburban |
| 15 Built-in cheers | 32 Search a suspect | 54 Theatre | 28 Sign |
| 16 Abadon's land | 34 Adversary | 55 No admission? | 27 Seabees' motto |
| 17 Foul shots | 35 In the past | 57 Watched | 28 "— die" |
| 19 German philosopher | 36 Pinetum's relative | 58 Within: | 29 A great deal |
| 20 Prophet | 37 — blen | 59 Relationship in quantity | 30 Nastassia Kinski role |
| 21 Acting | 38 Short poem | 60 At this place | 31 Diving bird |
| Verdugo | 39 Composition | 61 Fly upward | 33 Big bird of myth |
| 22 Vanish — thin air | 40 Shapes with a hammer | 62 Run, as colors | 36 Zoo attractions |
| | 41 Vicious place | | 37 Short-lived |
| | 43 Arisen | | 38 A girl n' my heart |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Letters: var. | 1 Letters: var. |
| 2 Knowledge | 2 Knowledge |
| 3 Certain | 3 Certain |
| 4 penman | 4 penman |
| 5 Ram | 5 Ram |
| 6 San Diego court star | 6 San Diego court star |
| 7 Medicinal plants | 7 Medicinal plants |
| 8 In stitches? | 8 In stitches? |
| 9 Shillong people | 9 Shillong people |
| 10 Beach suit | 10 Beach suit |



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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

... and if you can get her mad enough to throw the dishes at you, you won't have to wash 'em!

Peanuts

MARBLES, MY LONG-LOST BROTHER, IS COMING HERE... I CAN'T BELIEVE IT...

MARBLES WAS ALWAYS THE SMART ONE IN OUR FAMILY... IF YOU WANTED TO KNOW SOMETHING, YOU JUST ASKED MARBLES...

"WOOF!" HE'D SAY

HE WASN'T VERY WITTY, BUT HE WAS SMART

Mutt 'n' Jeff

WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE DOING?

I'M WATERING THE SHRUBS, M'LOVE!

THE HOSE DOESN'T REACH AROUND THE HOUSE!

Andy Capp

C'MON, TOM, IT'S OPENING TIME — GET YOUR SKATES ON

NOT TODAY, ANDY. I'M AN' THE WIFE ARE MAKIN' A REAL EFFORT TO SAVE A BIT

DON'T YOU SPEAK TO ME!!

MEBBE TOMORROW

WITH THAT BLOKE, THRIFT'S ONE OF THE SEVEN DEADLY VIRTUES

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEYHA

RITHM

HYNTAS

MORNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: IT

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOUSE CLUCK ADJUST LOTION

Answer: What are your eyes for? — JUST FOR LOOKS

WORLD

Reagan promises to fight on with amendment issue

WASHINGTON (R) — An angry President Reagan has indicated he will make an election issue out of the rejection by Congress of an amendment to the U.S. constitution that would require the federal budget to be balanced each year.

Speaking shortly after the House of Representatives failed to pass the amendment Friday, Mr. Reagan told reporters he felt "a deep burning anger" over the setback. He had gone to Congress on Thursday to lobby for the amendment.

"Voters across the country should count heads and take names," Mr. Reagan said in a reference to next month's congressional elections.

The House voted 236 to 187 in favour of the proposal, but this was 46 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to change the constitution. The Republican-controlled Senate had earlier passed the amendment.

Mr. Reagan said the amendment was needed to correct the huge deficits passed by Congress in recent years. But Democrats said the amendment was only a

gimmick to divert attention from what they said was the failure of the president's economic programme.

Had the House passed the amendment, it still would have needed approval by legislatures in 38 of the 50 states to become part of the constitution.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which backed the amendment, also urged voters to defeat its opponents in November.

"This is one more indication there are still too many big spenders in Congress," Chamber President Richard Lesher said in a statement. "Voters should take that into consideration when they go to the polls on Nov. 2."

Mr. Reagan said the amendment would be reintroduced in Congress next year. "We will fight on," he said.

After the vote on the budget and approval of a temporary resolution to continue funding for government agencies, Congress recessed until after the elections.

Before defeating the budget proposal, the House crushed by 346 votes to 77 a substitute by Democratic Representative Bill Alexander for a constitutional

amendment which critics said lacked enforcement powers.

This was the predominant issue before the lawmakers as the legislature prepared to adjourn for a month to campaign for the November congressional elections.

Mr. Reagan and Republican legislators said Congress had been on a spending spree causing major budget deficits and it must be corrected by a constitutional amendment.

Arguing that the constitution should not be tampered with, Democratic leaders said Mr. Reagan supported the amendment in a bid to depict members of the Democratic Party as big spenders.

Opening Saturday's debate, Democratic representative Frank Bolling said the amendment was an attempt to disguise the failures of Mr. Reagan's economic programme.

The Democrats said Mr. Reagan wanted to divert attention from the deep recession, nearly 10 per cent unemployment, business failures and a record federal budget deficit of some \$109 billion for the fiscal year that ended Friday night.

EEC ready to expand ties with PLO

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The 10 European Community countries are ready to expand contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if it sticks to politics and renounces terrorism, a Common Market official has said.

The message was delivered at a meeting here Friday between Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, current president of the Community, and PLO foreign affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi.

"My meeting with Mr. Kaddoumi was a political signal from the 10 to the PLO at a crucial stage of the Middle East conflict," Mr. Ellemann-Jensen told a press conference later.

"If the PLO shows willingness to pursue a political course—as was indicated in the declaration (of the recent Arab summit) at Fez—the 10 members (of the Community) are prepared to expand their contacts with the PLO," he said.

"In this connection recourse to arms and violence and above all terrorism and retaliation must be excluded."

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said: "A significant political move on the side of the PLO would be a clearer and more explicit statement concerning Israel's right to existence and security."

Community members felt that "Palestinian people may never get a better opportunity for being rewarded for a courageous gesture," he said.

He said Mr. Kaddoumi explained PLO positions, but "it was difficult to find anything new at first glance."

It was now up to the PLO to make the next move, he said.

The meeting was the first top-level contact between the European Community and the PLO since April last year, when Christian van der Klauw of The Netherlands, then the Common Market president, met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

3 indicted in U.S. for illegal arms

DALLAS, Texas (R) — Three men have been indicted here in connection with charges of illegally conspiring to export tanks to Iran and anti-tank missiles to Iraq.

An indictment handed down on Wednesday by a Fort Worth grand jury after a 15-month investigation alleged that Briton Ian Smalley conspired with David Bizzell, an alleged representative of the Iranian government, to export 100 tanks to Iran.

A further indictment alleged that Mr. Smalley conspired with Chris Territt, also a British citizen and an alleged representative of the Iraqi government, to export 8,300 anti-tank missiles to Iraq. Officials said warrants had been issued for Mr. Bizzell, and Mr. Territt. Neither was believed to be in the United States.

China relieves navy commander of duties

PEKING (R) — China's navy commander, Ye Fei, was relieved of his post last month, Western diplomatic sources said Saturday.

They said Mr. Ye, 68, was replaced by Liu Huangqing, until then a deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), of which the navy is a part.

The sources said it was not clear why Mr. Ye had been removed although he was known to have been in poor health.

It is the second known major change in the Chinese military leadership since last month's 12th Communist Party congress, which gave full support to the pragmatic reform policies of elder statesman Deng Xiaoping.

The New China News Agency

Soviet viewers see Chinese documentary

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet television Friday night showed a Chinese documentary film on China for the first time in more than 20 years in a fresh sign of Moscow's desire to improve relations with Peking.

The 10-minute colour film on applied arts in China showed shots of Chinese craftsmen making earthenware teapots, working in Chinese inks, writing on scroll-paper and fashioning paper decorations.

The film was accompanied by a Russian-language dubbing of the original Chinese commentary. There was no separate Soviet commentary.

It was the first such television showing by Moscow of a propaganda-free film on China since a rift opened up between the two Communist giants two decades ago.

Western diplomats saw broadcasting of the film, which was scheduled and shown mid-evening at peak viewing time, as a further sign of Moscow's wish to mend fences with Peking.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev indicated in a speech last Sunday that a normalisation of relations with Peking had been set as a top priority goal for Moscow's foreign policy planners, describing it as "very important."

Diplomats, monitoring Moscow's overtures to Peking, said further friendly gestures such as the showing of Friday night's film on China could be expected from the Soviet side in the coming weeks, particularly in view of pending talks between the two sides.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister

How Israeli troops looted Beirut

By J. Michael Kennedy

BEIRUT — Osama Khaladi, a professor of biochemistry at the American University Hospital, calls it a small price to pay in war.

His family is alive and safe, while others are dead. And it is only a matter of time before he can move back into his apartment.

He and his wife went back to the apartment Sunday to survey the damage of war—in this case to see what had been carried away by Israeli soldiers.

"They looted art books. They took a shotgun and a rifle, which was to be expected," Mr. Khaladi said. "They looted a number of ancient pots. We had a plumber in the house doing repairs and they took a lot of pipes."

"They took a lot of stainless steel cooking pots and my electric drills. They took a lot of my wife's clothes, perfumes, toiletries, a hot curler, hair brushes."

"They took my lecture notes, books and clothes, put them on the floor and defecated on them. They broke raw eggs on the pile."

The looting and vandalising of the Khaladi apartment was stopped only after Malcolm Kerr, the president of American University, intervened. He went to the apartment with Mr. Khaladi's wife, Samia, and asked the Israelis to stop.

Why was their home trashed and looted? As far as the Khaladis can tell, only because it is in the same building that housed the Palestine Research Centre, an organisation funded by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Khaladis said the research centre was not

damaged nearly as badly as his apartment. And his story of looting and vandalism is but one of many coming to light in Beirut.

The Israelis said they were conducting searches for weapons as they moved from house to house before leaving west Beirut on Sunday.

Throughout the week, however, Israeli trucks loaded with household appliances and furniture were seen driving south toward Israel. And the looting has not been restricted to home furnishings. Cars, for example, have been loaded onto flatbed trucks and taken off, presumably to Israel.

No one knows the extent of the looting since the Israelis entered the predominantly Muslim sector of Beirut on Sept. 15, the day after Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect, was assassinated. The Riviera Hotel, where the Israelis set up their command post, has not been looted, and damage was limited to windows broken in earlier bombings.

At the beginning of the war, Israeli authorities said their soldiers would be prosecuted if they brought stolen goods into Israel. Although there has been much evidence of looting.

Witnesses have reported that Israeli soldiers cleaned out electrical appliance and television shops. Salim Salama, the director of Middle East Airlines, said that even the airport's computer reservation system was stolen.

Embassies were also affected. Israeli troops occupied almost every Arab embassy in Beirut, and several reported that confidential files were taken away.

— Los Angeles Times Service

Congress nears vote for troop cuts in Europe

WASHINGTON (R) — Congress is nearing a vote on reducing U.S. troop strength in Europe with members showing signs of growing frustration with NATO allies for not spending more on their own defence.

The House of Representatives and senate, under heavy pressure to cut military spending, are expected to vote by the end of the year on a proposal to cut the present 355,000 U.S. troops with NATO forces in Europe by about 20,000 in 1983.

Last week the Republican-

controlled senate appropriations committee approved the cut without opposition against President Reagan's wishes. Their action endorsed a 12-1 vote by the defence subcommittee to cut the number of troops to 331,700, the authorised level for 1980.

In the debate Republican Sen. Ted Stevens, chairman of the defence appropriations subcommittee, stressed that the Senate budget committee had ordered about \$9 billion cut from the roughly \$200 billion 1983 military budget.

But in calling for a NATO troop cut, Mr. Stevens apparently was motivated by more than just budgetary considerations.

In the past he has spoken out repeatedly against participation by NATO members in the building of the Siberian natural gas pipeline. He has criticised Western Europe for not spending more on its military forces, saying he would be tempted to call for even more dramatic reductions in U.S. troops unless the European allies mended their ways.

Mr. Stevens said eliminating the third brigade of the army's third cavalry division now stationed near Wiesbaden, West Germany, would save \$42 million next year.

Republican Sen. Jake Garn was equally blunt in explaining why he

backed the cut: "It's time for our so-called European allies to start doing their fair share...we are a little tired of being (their) lackeys."

Referring to a strong West European anti-nuclear movement and the region's growing trade with the Eastern bloc, Mr. Garn said he detected a "Neville Chamberlain attitude" referring to the pre-war British prime minister.

Democrat John Stennis, whose was the only voice to oppose the cut, said it might undermine NATO and weaken the U.S. position in nuclear arms control talks with Moscow.

Special man for Greece

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States has appointed a special negotiator for talks on American use of bases of Greece and said negotiations will restart at the end of this month.

The announcement followed talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Caramanolis on Friday.

The negotiations broke down in June, 1981, and Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said during his election campaign a year ago that he wanted to close the four bases.

Guatemala denies charges of a series of massacres

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The Guatemalan government has rejected charges by Amnesty International that at least 2,000 civilians had been killed in a series of massacres since President Efraim Rios Montt came to power last March.

A statement issued by the government's public relations secretary dismissed the allegations by the London-based human rights organisation as false and said Amnesty International had related events which only existed in the imagination of the authors of such reports.

"The government reaffirms that since March 23, there have been no massacres or killings which could be attributed to the forces of public security," the statement said.

Last month, an international

team of human rights investigators from the inter-American human rights commission — a body affiliated to the Washington-based Organisation of American States — visited Guatemala to check massacre reports. The team's findings are due to be published next month.

Gen. Montt imposed a state of siege, Guatemala's first in more than a decade, on July 1 and sent his army into what described as a final offensive against left-wing guerrillas fighting the government.

Since then, there has been a string of reports — including some from independent Western reporters — that the army was involved in killing thousands of Indian peasants in areas where the guerrillas have been active.

Argentina fails to meet British demands on Falkland Islands

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Argentina said Friday that hostilities over the Falkland Islands had ended and that it would not take any action to alter the situation.

But the statement stopped short of meeting British demands, voiced most recently by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym on Wednesday, that Argentina formally declare the hostilities are over.

"The hostilities in the area have ceased, de facto, as everyone knows, and it is not the intention of my government to take the initiative to change this situation," Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari told the U.N. General Assembly.

The two nations went into battle over the islands, seized by Argentina on April 2 and recaptured by Britain in June.

The Argentine minister said his country maintained its claim to sovereignty over the islands, and the final outcome could only be the return of the territory to "its lawful owner."

The only proper path to peace was negotiations carried out in

good faith between the two sides, Dr. Aguirre Lanari said.

Argentina was ready to enter talks on sovereignty over the islands at the behest of the General Assembly and with the assistance of the secretary general, he added.

"The plain, unquestionable truth...is that the United Kingdom has established a colony on part of Argentine territory," Dr. Aguirre Lanari told the assembly.

And the definitive solution can only be the restitution of this territory to its lawful owner, in accordance with the principle of territorial integrity.

Contesting Britain's claim to be acting in defence of the Falklanders' right of self-determination, Dr. Aguirre Lanari said this applied only if the people in question were lawfully established in the territory.

Citing the case of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories, he said this was a clear example of a policy which ran counter to the principle of territorial integrity.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Turks curb leftist Kurdish activity

ANKARA (R) — Turkish martial law authorities said Saturday they had foiled an attempt by an illegal leftist Kurdish group to set up armed operations around Ankara. They said 15 members of Rizgar, one of several Kurdish hard-line groups operating before the September 1980 military coup when all political activity was banned, had been captured.

Israeli reservists protest to Sharon

TEL AVIV — One thousand Israeli military reservists, including two majors and 150 other officers, told Defence Minister Ariel Sharon Sept. 29 that they would not serve in Lebanon. The group, which calls itself Yesh Gvul—Hebrew for "there is a limit"—sent Mr. Sharon a signed petition. The group said in a statement that it objected to the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon and that the government could not solve the Palestinian question by military means. "There is a limit to force, to killing, to military occupation," the statement said.

Soviet pilots agree to be questioned

LUXEMBOURG (R) — A police watch on two Soviet pilots was lifted Friday night after they agreed to be questioned by local officials about the crash of a Soviet airliner here on Wednesday, police said. One of them, jailed because of his refusal to cooperate was later released, they said.

U.N. demands clemency for 3 black S. Africans

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. General Assembly approved a humanitarian resolution Friday seeking clemency for three members of South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC), sentenced to death for high treason. The United States was the only state to abstain in the vote, which no negative ballots were cast. A total of 136 U.N. member states approved the resolution submitted by Cuba in its capacity as current head of the Non-Aligned Movement. It called on the South African authorities not to execute the three men, Thelmo Mogocane, Jerry Mosele and Marcus Motung.

Greece detains drug smugglers

CORFU, Greece (R) — Greek security authorities have charged four men with smuggling and illegal possession of narcotics, following a drugs swoop in the Ionian Sea Friday, a police spokesman said here Saturday.

Greek authorities are holding the Captia, a Italian-owned luxury yacht sailing under the Panamanian flag, which arrived here Friday. Police say they found 30 kilograms of heroin packed in two suitcases hidden in the boat. According to the police, the drug transaction was worth 700 million drachmas (\$10 million) and the street value of the drugs was worth at least three times as much. Two Italian Constantino Iacominio, 25, and Mario Amabile, 31, and the Captia's captain, Nikola di Chiara, 41, all of Naples, as well as the Egyptian crewman, Hussein Saleh, 37, were arrested. They will appear before a prosecutor to be formally charged on Monday, the spokesman said.

66 foreigners arrested in Malaysia for drug offences

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A total of 66 foreigners have been arrested for alleged drug offences in Malaysia so far this year, the director of the criminal investigation department, Datu Abdul Rahman Ismail, said here. They include an Australian, Be Pavone from Sydney, who faced the death penalty if convicted on charge laid in Penang, northern Malaysia, on Aug. 19 of trafficking in 402 grammes (14 ounces) of heroin. Pavone, who was not a plea, faces trial on Oct. 23. The 66 foreigners were included in total of 6,629 people arrested in alleged drug offences in the first eight months of this year compared with 7,881 in the same period last year.

Irish premier faces fresh challenge

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey faces a fresh challenge which could threaten his leadership and his minority government, sources in the ruling Fianna Fail party said Saturday.

They said a motion of no confidence in him as party leader and prime minister had been submitted for a Fianna Fail parliamentary group meeting next Wednesday.

One signatory was Charles McCreery, a backbench rebel who was disciplined by the party earlier this year for his outspoken criticisms of Mr. Haughey.

Party sources indicated the move had some support but it was not immediately clear whether it was part of a concerted attempt to unseat Mr. Haughey.

The prime minister has been increasingly under fire for his economic policy. Friday he announced that the budget deficit for this year would be more than one-third higher than estimated when his administration took office last February.

Mr. Haughey, 57, became prime minister in 1979 on the retirement of Jack Lynch. He held power until the general election of June last year, regaining office eight months ago.

The Democrats said Mr. Reagan wanted to divert attention from the deep recession, nearly 10 per cent unemployment, business failures and a record federal budget deficit of some \$109 billion for the fiscal year that ended Friday night.

Cyanide in widely-used pain killer capsules causes panic in America

CHICAGO (R) — A "madman" who put cyanide into capsules meant to contain America's most popular painkiller has claimed his seventh victim, an airline stewardess.

Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne told a news conference early Saturday that investigators had found the deadly poison in capsules taken from the apartment of Paula Prince, 35.

Miss Prince's body was found Friday night by her sister outside the door to the bathroom of her apartment. An open bottle of Extra-Strength Tylenol brand of painkiller was in the bathroom, police said.

The latest death was announced as a massive search was mounted for whoever put the cyanide into the capsules.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) entered the case and the makers of Extra-Strength

Tylenol offered a reward of \$100,000 for the killer.

"We have a madman out there," Illinois Governor James Thompson said Friday. "Anybody who would stuff cyanide into capsules that would kill anybody at random, from a child to a grandmother, is a madman."

Chicago police superintendent Richard Brzezick said Miss Prince had last worked on Wednesday and returned home that night. She was scheduled to work on Thursday, but did not appear.

The public first learned of the danger from Tylenol capsules on Thursday morning.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a nationwide warning against taking the painkiller in capsule form and the makers, the McNeil consumer products division of Johnson and Johnson, said it was recalling more than 250,000 bottles sold in the

United States.

Illinois attorney-general Tyrone Fahner met state and local law enforcement representatives Friday and pledged action "to get this madman, or madmen, off the street."

He described the cyanide contamination as "wilful, wanton and deadly."

The Cook County medical examiner's office said it had seen capsules containing 65 milligrams of cyanide—more than 12 times the amount needed to kill a person.

A spokesman for Johnson and Johnson said he did not have figures on worldwide sale of Tylenol, but he said the batches involved in Chicago had not been distributed abroad.

The events in Chicago hit the company on the New York Stock Exchange Saturday, where it was the most active issue traded with its shares dropping \$3 in value to close at \$43.12.

The drug has been reported to have provided Johnson and Johnson with profits of \$25 million a year. Last year, Tylenol had 37 per cent of the \$850 million painkiller market in the United States.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K J 10 7 4
♥ A Q 6
♦ 9 7 3
♣ 8 4

WEST EAST
♠ 6 2 ♠ 8 3
♥ 10 4 3 ♥ K 9 8 5
♦ K J 5 4 ♦ 10 8 2
♣ Q 10 3 2 ♣ K 9 7 6

SOUTH
♠ A Q 9 5
♥ J 7 2
♦ A Q 6
♣ A J 5

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♠.

For more than a quarter of a century, Misha Martinovic, owner of Johannesburg's only rubber bridge club, has been one of South Africa's leading players. "I am, perhaps, not the most talented of our players," he will tell you, "but I hate to make mistakes." Consider this hand from a recent tournament.

Four spades was the popular contract, regardless of what South chose to open. The only difference was that, at some tables, North became the declarer.

Where South declared, the usual lead was a club. Declarer captured the king with the ace, drew trumps in two rounds and then led a heart to the queen and East's

king. Most Easts felt that they now had to do something "active." Invariably they shifted to a diamond. West won the jack when declarer played low, and he could get off lead safely with a heart. Declarer cleared the hearts, then ran all his trumps. He came down to the ace-queen of diamonds and jack of clubs in his hand. West was forced down to king and another diamond and the queen of clubs. Now declarer simply threw West in with a club, forcing a return into the ace-queen of diamonds. He lost only one trick in each side suit, and so made his contract.

At Martinovic's table, the contract was defeated because he took his partner off the end play. When in with the king of hearts, he returned a club to his partner's ten. West continued with the queen of clubs, ruffed in dummy. After declarer cashed his hearts, ending in dummy, he led a low diamond. A careless defender would play low. So would declarer, and West would be end played and would have to concede the contract. But East continued his fine defense by inserting the eight. If declarer ducked, East would be on play to lead a diamond through the ace-queen. So declarer was forced to put in the queen. West won the king and could afford to exit with a diamond to his partner's ten, assuring a second trick in the suit for the defense and a one-trick set.

Hand 124